JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1883,

PRICE, \$1 65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 44

VOLUME XIV.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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Agricultural.

GREASY MERINOS.

Mr. Woodward Has a Fling at Them.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, in a recent issue of the N. Y. Tribune, is disgruntled because breeders of Merino sheep insist on paying too much attention to gross weight of fleece to the exclusion of more profitable characteristics. He says:

"My attention was lately called to the abundant enthusiasm of a writer over the very great improvement made in sheep in the past 50 years, and citing as instances the past 50 years, and citing as instances the weight of fleeces produced the past season. A Michigan sheep had shorn a fleece over 41 pounds; a New York one, 40 pounds; a yearling, 32 pounds; and a ewe, one weighing nearly 27 pounds, and the writer urged every one to try and produce 'such wonderful fleeces.' I wonder if he did not be the following the past of the did not know that fully seven-eighths of did not know that fully seven-eighths of the very heavy fleeces are only grease, dirt and yolk, and are produced at great expense to the vitality of the sheep; that it takes as much feed to produce four pounds of these utterly worthless pro-ducts as one pound of the finest wool or two pounds of meat, and knowing this fact that he did not frankly say so in his artiule. I wonder how long the craze for wrinkles, grease and yolk will continue before some man will show sufficient inlependence, enterprise and practical util try what can be done in breeding sheep, first for wool and secondly for mutton, and not as now, first for grease, secondly

Of course I am aware that a certain quantity of grease and yolk are necessary for the best good of the wool of sheep to keep the wool in the finest condition and to protect the sheep from the vicissi-tudes of the weather; but that six or seven pounds of these to the pound of wool ar not necessary is clearly proven by other breeds of sheep, and it is the absurdest kind of nonsense to extol such sheep as produce so large a proportion of these, and to urge people to breed them. I fully believe it is possible and very practicable to produce a staple, longer, finer and stronger than any Merino wool now grown and in twice the weight of pure wool to the fleece, and yet not to have it as now so utterly buried in such a large proportion of grease and yolk that must be al cleaned out and wasted. It is folly to waste so much of the energies of the sheep in producing such worthless products, and great efforts should be made to change the fashion—for sheep breed ing is largely a matter of fashion. The sheep breeders' associations and State agricultural societies owe it to themselves and the people to effect this change, and ought by discrimination in prizes to encourage the production of more wood and less grease; yet what is the fact? have examined a large number of premi um lists, and they all offer liberal premi ums for 'fineness of fleece,' 'length of staple,' and for 'weight of fleece,' but not one of them for a largest proportion of

cleansed wool to fleece produced.
"This is all wrong. Where \$20 is offered as the ordinary premium, at least \$100 should be offered for the ram or ewe producing the largest amount of cleansed and fineness of fibre. Such a premium as and fineness of fibre. Such a premium as this, together with the honor of producing such a sheep, would exert a powerful in-fluence, and I am confident would show mediate and good results. I am proud of what American breeders have accomplished in the past fifty years, and there has certainly been great improvement; the yield of wool has been doubled, and to-day American Merinos are greatly suproducers; but we should not be content with what has been done, and I fully be-lieve with our increased knowledge, twen-ty years or less of systematic breeding in e right direction, and with the proper result in view, would give us a race ot American Merinos truly worthy of the name, producing twice or more the yield an wool now grown and not one half as much grease and yolk. What so-ciety and what man shall be the pioneers in this good work?"

We have many times and often read just such articles as the above, and know little about how nonsensical they are. In fact Mr. Woodward answers his own objections very completely when he says that he is "proud of what American breeders have accomplished in the past 50 years, and there has certainly been great improvement; the yield of wool has been doubled, and to day American Merinos are greatly superior to any sheep in the world as wool-producers." And we feel convinced that had breeders followed the

ence, he would not have such facts upon which to congratulate the wool-growers The Merino sheep of Germany, France and America all originated from the same source. The Germans followed the theories of Mr. Woodward, and let us see what a trade paper, the Journal of Fabrics, has to say about the result:

"Introduced into Germany in the latter part of the eighteenth century, it rapidly gained in favor. Its improvement as a fine-wooled sheep was enthusiastically pursued, till its fleece became of exquisite fineness and delicacy, far surpassing any-thing ever before attained and even at-tempted. The delicacy of fleece was accompanied by delicacy of physical con-stitution, and lightness of fleece; but these were not compensated by the ex-treme fineness of the wool and its increased commercial value.

Would the American Merino be "greatly superior to any sheep in the world as wool producers" if our breeders had followed such a policy? The French breeders pursued a different course. They wanted a large plain bodied sheep, the fleece more open and less oily and longer staple. Let us see how they succeeded, as stated by M. Bernardin, Superintendent of the Rambouillet flock, whom we quote in another article in this issue, and at the same time consider what he says about folds and wrinkles, a necessary concom itant of an oily fleece:

"Very much folded animals which furnish a superabundance of wool are sometimes weakened in their constitutions and appear as though exhausted by this exaggerated production of wool. "But apart from these very exceptional

cases, and which never represent one per cent, the folded animals are very hardy, very resistant and are capable of support-

very resistant and are capable of supporting privation.

"Folds on sheep imply closer, more settled wool, fibres closer to each other and stronger, and indicate a more abundant fleece, notwithstanding the wool is shorter. The fleece of folded animals covers all parts of the bedy more comparation. covers all parts of the body more com-pletely than that of subjects without folds; it is better closed externally, that is to say, it is with more difficulty penetrated by dust, seeds, etc., which may annoy the animal and soil or alter the the wool. Folds on Merinos are, above all, found about the neck, in front of the shoulders; to proscribe them would, therefore, be to exclude the best wool producers."

Now, will Mr. Woodward tell us why to-day the French and German Merinos are not satisfactory to their own breeders, and are ignored by the wool-growers of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, when seeking for something to improve their flocks, if it is not because they have bred in an opposite direction from American breeders? Is it fashion that brings men thousands of miles to ity to strike out in a new departure and make purchases of animals at high prices, to improve their flocks? Or do not those men expect to get their money back with interest when they make such purchases? Why do they not hunt up some of the light fleeced Saxon bucks of Washington Coun ty. Pennsylvania, rather than the heavy shearers of Vermont, New York and Michigan? But perhaps Mr. Woodward knows more about wool-growing than those men who have been engaged in it a life-time.

As to the Michigan ram that cut 41 lbs and over, let Mr. W. come and examine his lambs. He will have to admit that at east he can produce handsome lambs as well as dirt and grease.

This old story of too much oil always atches new beginners. But the purchase and use of a single dry fleeced ram con verts them in a twinkling. Facts are stubborn things, while theories are being upset every day in the week.

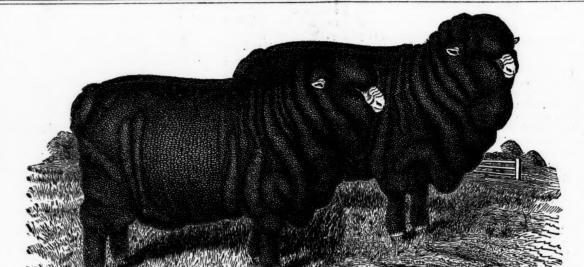
females averaged \$221, and the bulls \$140 sweetening it and rendering it suitable per head. Of those sold seven head come for plant food. to Michigan. P. W. Lewis of Medina, lections were as follows:

Miss Wiley Duchess by Mazurka's Duke of Airdrie (37086), tracing to imported Miss Hudson by Hermes (3145), bred by Mr. Wiley of England. This bull is red in color and his breeding is excellent. We can congratulate Mr. Lewis on his acqui-

Wm. Clark.—Royal Duke, a yearling;

Duchess Red Rose 2d, roan cow five years old; sire, Mazurka's Red Rose Duke 27555; dam Duchess Red Rose by

King Red Rose 26971, 2d dam, Imperial Duchess by Duke Imperial (36456); tracing to Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706); also cow calf dropped June 18, 1883, by Royal Victor 43827. Airdrie Blossom, red roan cow four years old; sire, Bellfield Airdrie 2d 42-51; dam, Branch Beauty 2d by Young 2d dam Branch Beauty



Pure Atwood Ewes. Bred and Owned by A. D. Taylor, Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich.

Duke of Airdrie 37086; 2d dam, Imperial Duchess by Duke Imperial (36456); tracing to Rose of Sharon by Belvedere 1706). In calf by imported Grand Duke of Barrington 2d (46443).

This gives Mr. Luce the foundation for good herd, and we are pleased to see them go to a portion of the State where they do a great deal of good. Besides the Shorthorns, Mr. Hills sold \$555 worth of Shropshiredown sheep, \$666 of Shropshire and Southdown mixed, and \$1,000 worth of horses. The entire receipts of the sale footed up \$9,553.50. Col. L. P. Muir officiated as auctioneer.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

DEXTER, Mich., Oct. 20, 1883. To the Editor Michigan Farmer.

If you deem it of sufficient interest to

your readers please answer the following queries through the Michigan Farmer and greatly oblige:

First.—Will carbonate of lime answer the same purpose in a compost of green muck and half-rotted manure as quick

Second.—What quantity of either per tions of the State, and what the needs of two horse load is essential to best results? the long tilled sections are, can only be Third.—Is there anyone in this section of the State who is extensively and successfully engaged in the raising of celery?
Fourth.—Is there a reliable work published on celery culture, and if so by

Yours very truly,
-H. B. JONES.

some reason for deciding the question which should go along with the answer to make it of general interest.

The inference drawn from the third and fourth questions is that this corres pondent contemplates going into the cel. ery business, and that this compost is to be used on wet, mucky land and not upon dry upland. There are some other questions which are necessary to understand before the case can be intelligently met and answered: First. Is neutualizing the acidity in the muck the principal motive for applying the lime, or, second, is the lime only intended to add to the fertility of the compost. Third.-Has fermentation entirely ceased in the halfrotted manure.

If neutralizing the acidity is the object of applying the lime and fermentation has ceased in the manure, then quicklime is best as the object is attained soonest in that way; but if fermentation has not en-SHORTHORNS FOR MICHIGAN. tirely ceased the addition of caustic lime to the heap will start fermentation anew The auction sale of Shorthorns by and destroy or dry away much of the fer-Chauncey Hills of Delaware, Ohio, on tility in the manure. A mixture of fer the 18th inst. was a very fair one. Thirty- menting manure and green muck alone seven head were disposed of, 24 of which would have the same effect upon the were cows and heifers and 13 bulls. The muck as the addition of lime-that of

If the lime is intended to add to the E. G. Luce of Gilead, and Wm. Clark of fertility of the heap primarily, then the Howell, were the purchasers. Their se- carbonate of lime is best. In this mild state it has no sensible effect in expelling P. W. Lewis.—Yearling bull Royal the ammonia of decomposing manure. Duke 2d by 23d Royal Duke of Airdrie Carbonate of lime appears in so many different forms that it is difficult to determine which way to advise in its application. mine which way to advise in its application. The probabilities are against the supposition that the correspondent has the appliances for grinding lime rock to apply it in the form of fine dust, and it is not probable that calcareous or shell sand Wm. Clark.—Royal Duke, a yearling; by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350) out of Miss Wiley Duchess by Mazurka's Duke of Airdrie 37086; 2d dam Miss Wiley 29th by 19th Duke of Airdrie 16694.

E. G. Luce.—Miss Wiley Duchess, red and white cow, eight years old, bred by C. Hills; sire, Mazurka's Duke of Airdrie 37986; dam, Miss Wiley 29th by 19th Duke of Airdrie 16,694; tracing to imported Miss Hudson by Hermes (8145) bred by Mr. Wiley of England.

Duchess Red Rose 2d, roan cow five carbonate form its mingling with the water—descending beyond the reach of plants. The effect which time will produce can only be determined by actual experiment. It may be that his soil is exists in any large quantity in the vicin experiment. It may be that his soil is already charged with lime in sufficient quantity for all the purposes of plant growth; in such an event the largest application will have no visible effect on plant growth, but in the absence of lime in any form mucky soils must respond readily to its application.

The amount of either form of lime which is necessary for the purpose must by Duke of Richmond 2784; tracing to imported Blossom by Fitz Favorite (1-042).

Which is necessary for the purpose must be determined largely by experiment. Perhaps a bushel of quick lime to the two horse load will be sufficient to reduce an Crystal Queen 21st, red and white year-ling to their own judgment and experi-ling heifer; sire, King Mazurka 39513; dam, Crystal Queen 7th by Mazurka's suitable for his purpose, but if the car-

bonate form is used much more will be INQUIRIES necessary, influenced by the degree of fineness in which it can be applied, and to the purity of the carbonate as it is dug or prepared. The portion of lime which plants require for their growth and perfect development and maturity is undetermined, but every plant is composed of, and must require some small amount of lime. A soil that averages only twotenths of one per cent. will contain at a
depth of six inches 3,500 lbs to the acre.
On the supposition that this correspondent wishes to use the lime compost on
dent wishes to use the lime compost on
the correspondance of the french and Spanish Merino
theory. (A) Their compositive gives (b) dent wishes to use the lime compost on upland deficient in lime for the production of grain, it will require this amount per acre to bring it up to the minimum amount necessary for the production of crops. If my memory is not at fault, the analysis of Prof. Kedzie of the soils from many of the counties of the State a few

years ago showed that there was no lack of lime in the soils which were submitted | The character of the receipts, however, for his test. These soil analyses were, I believe, from the northern or newer por. determined by actual experiment; such as is contemplated by this correspondent-Prof. Johnson, the English chemist, says: "The more dry and shallow the soil, the higher range of prices. If, therefore, you more light and sandy, the less abundant in vegetable matter, and the frier and warmer the climate in which it is situated, in this question which a single "yes" or "no" does not bring out. In the case of will only a statement the less the quantity of lime the pradent now appears probable there will be, either answer being given there must be will only apply to our poorest sandy soils; prices will advance sharply. With these how its application to the rich loamy soils of the State will effect production is yet to be determined. The opinion prevails for your interest to sell or hold.

in the older countries of Europe that marls mixed and composted with manure are more readily assimilated by the growing crops than by their application in any other form. The properties of advanced considerably. both are rendered more active by this 3. The French Merino differs from the mixture. A much smaller quantity of Spanish in being larger in every way, lime applied in this form will have an equal effect. While lying in a state of rams weighing from 200 to 250 pounds mixture, those chemical changes which

ent in a shorter time after it is applied. The question which this correspondent has raised, and its incidental relations to purposes is a very opportune one, and its relation to barnyard manures and as an independent fertilizer is a question that farmers will do well to consider, in view of the extensive marl beds found in al most every part of our State.

Third.-Do not know of any one. Kala mazoo monopolizes the celery business at present. Fourth.-Don't know of any. Any work on vegetable gardening will con-

tain sufficient advice to enable a person OCCASIONALLY one of our drovers

reaches the city with an animal, which the meat inspector considers unfit for food, and condemns. This is looked upon as a hardship by the drovers, but the law in the case is certainly plain, and for the benefit of our readers we publi sh the section which especially refers to such cases: Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any

person to bring, or slaughter, within the limits of the city of Detroit, any animal which is maimed, bruised, afflicted with swellings, sores, or disease of any kind, or the meat of any such animal. THE officers of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association met on Monday at

the office of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and arranged a programme for the annual meeting to be held in Detroit, December 4th and 5th, next. Messrs. Wm. Ball and I. H. Butterfield, Jr., were appointed delegates to attend the convention called by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the question of contagious diseases among live stock.

ston Co., left last evening for Kentucky to attend the series of Shorthorn sales about to begin there. W. J. Bartow, of East Saginaw, will fill the office of president of the Northeastern Agricultural Society, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Marston.

Hon. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Living-

ABOUT HOGS AND SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Having seen inquiries from subscribers reference to farm matters, I send the

following:

1. Which would be advisable, to sell pigs that are now 16 weeks old and growing finely, or fat, and sell them for pork as mossible?

quickly as possible?

sheep? (a) Their comparative size? (b) Which the more hardy? (c) Which the heavier shearer? (d) Which the better adapted to our locality? Respectfully,

M. A. RION.

1. At present hogs are selling at low prices, the receipts having been largely in excess of last season up to this time goes to show that many farmers are selling now because they have lost their corn crop, and prefer to sell their hogs rather than purchase corn. It is generally be lieved that when the regular packing season opens-November 1st-good, well fattened hogs will be in active demand at have such hogs as you refer to, it would in our opinion, be best to feed them well and sell later. If there is any scarcity in it devolves upon you to say whether it is

2. The crop of beans is very light in this State, the early frosts having hurt it badly. The same is true in regard to Western New York, where large amounts are grown, and the market has already

when full grown, and the ewes from 125 lime either induces or promotes, have to to 155 pounds, with plain bodies, and few folds and wrinkles. The weights of a certain extent taken place, and thus the fleece, however, do not come up to the sensible effect of the lime becomes appar. highest average of the American Merino They have had more attention paid to their mutton than their wool growing the use of lime in general for agricultural qualities. They were orginally of the same blood, and it has been the different ideas of the breeders of the two countries that have changed their characteristics The French breeder wanted a sheep that would give a large carcass for the butch er, and they have been bred to that end American breeders wanted a sheep that would grow more pounds of wool in pro portion to its live weight. The American Merino is a better forager, and will stand up better under the treatment usually given flocks among farmers than the French will. The French Merinos, as now bred, have a large, smooth body, few or no wrinkles, and none of the heavy folds of the American, and to all intents and purposes may be considered as a muttor rather than a wool-growing breed. As to weight of fleece, it is difficult to get records of the French flocks, but those imported into this country some years ago sheared less a head than well bred Ameri cans, while two of the latter could be kept as easily as one of them. As to this State the French Merino has never been tested and it is therefore assuming somewhat to give an opinion; but judging from the characteristics of each, the manner in which they have been bred and cared for, we feel confident that the American Merino is the sheep for the ordinary farmer in this locality. If you want mutton sheep, and have the facilities and knowledge of how to care for them, the Down breeds will suit you better than the French Merino. In this connection we give the following extracts from a translation of the answer of M. Bernardin director of the celebrated Rambouille flock of French Merinos, in answer to questions by Mr. W. G. Markham, relative to the history, breeding and management of that flock:

"I generally find it wrong to prefer large animal to a small one.
"Sheep giving large and heavy fleeces are everywhere in demand; but the mistake is sometimes made of attaching im-

animal. It is thus that some persons who seek Merinos even with reference to wool alone, prefer a buck of 264 pounds, giving seventeen and sixth-tenths pounds of wool to another of 132 pounds which furnishes a fleece of sixteen and five-tenths pounds, saying that the first gives more wool than the second, taking no account of the respective weights of the subjects. "I have always combatted, and shall shall always combat such reasoning, be-cause a Merino of 132 pounds, with its sixteen and five-tenths pounds of wool, is far superior to that of 264 pounds with a fleece of seventeen and six-tenths. In fact, in pasture two small Merinos of 132 pounds will live easily upon the space required by a single buck of 264 pounds, and they will give 33 pounds of wool each

year, against seventeen and six-tenths pounds furnished by the large buck. * pounds furnished by the large buck. *
"Let us consider the sheep at Rambouillet according to the quantity of wool
they give each year for 100 of their
weight, and we would say that according
to the preceding hypothesis, Merinos of
132 pounds furnish twelve and five-tenths
per cent of wool, while the larger
sheep of 264 pounds gave but six and sixty-six hundredths per cent. This latter is
therefore inferior to the other with the therefore inferior to the other with the special regard in question. I profess the opinion that a Merino, strong and well constituted, with large, short legs, head also large and short, and body low, with proper ancestors, can scarcely ever be too small; because the smaller subject the more hardy they will be, and the more wool they will give in proportion to their weight.

"Another advantage of small Merinos is that they are more fertile, and are long lived. They are better adapted to multi-plication and the creation of flocks. Importance is given and will always be given, to the length of the wool. How ever, this consideration is of less importance since it is now possible to comb relatively short wools.

"Fine wool is also sought after; but extreme fineness does not outweigh all other consideration, since it has become possible to spin fine with average wools. And since extreme fineness excludes abundance of fleece, a heavy fleece of strong wool and average fineness is pre-

As to the amount of scoured wool in the fleece of each, we quote from the same answer the statement of M. Bernardin in regard to the flock at Rambouillet:

"Purchasers of wool (and they have no "Purchasers of wool (and they have no interest in exaggerating the yield) declare that the fleece comprising the whole of the wool, (body, belly, legs, head, etc.) yields, according to the year, 30 to 33 per per cent of white scoured wool. This is the same proportion as when the animals arrived from Spain in 1876."

In referring to this statement Mr. Chap man, in the Vermont Merino Register can draw your own conclusions from the cipity of Novi we find that A. N. Kim French and American Merino for Michi-

Oakland Counties.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY. we have endeavored to impress upon all with sheep and cattle, there being over that we have met while "On the Wing" that the primary object was to increase the circulation of the FARMER and that our "Pencil Sketches" were but a side issue. With this apology to those we used to roam over his fields. have visited and who may have thought they were neglected, we will resume and R., we were nicely entertained by Mr.

In Livonia we found our friend J. C. Chilson, who owns 160 acres of land, and as they were exhibited at the State and with him looked over some parts of it. A Saginaw Fairs, where they were admired portion of the farm is level, with light soil, by the thousands who saw them, and from the balance more rolling, with some clay, which they retured home with their share and better adapted to heavier farming. of laurels, we will omit any description of We find that he has been breeding Berk- them, and only add that one of the condishires for the last five years, that his first tions in the success of his breeding is the purchase was a boar and sow each three fact that he has a particular love for this months old, and bred by John Snell's stock; and that while he has indulged in Sons, of Edmonton, Ont. The boar, Lord it as a pastime he has united pleasure and Manchester, was sired by Sir Dorchester profit in the business, and that to-day he Cardiff (691), with Snell's Lass (1538) for ranks as one of the best breeders in the dam. The sow Sallie Sunbeam was sired State. Mr. Wixom, from whom the vilby imported Royal Tombs (693), the lage was named, is a very active business most noted hog ever imported into this man; not only is he extensively engaged State, and which had Liverpool Duchess in breeding and farming, but is one of (1556) for dam. Sir Dorchester Cardiff (691) the principal grain buyers of the place. was bred by Heber Humphrey of Berkfair condition, was seven feet six inches five first premiums, and his sire, Leamington, was in all respects a wonderful hog. Here we see Young America, coming two, with Sallie Sunbeam for dam and Duke of Balmoral, bred by A. A. McArthur of Lobo, Ont., for sire; also eight months old sow Sallie Lass, bred by Snell's Sons; and boar Pride of the West, of Mr. Chilson's own breeding, that is a beauty, with some youngsters in the pens that are remarkably fine and worthy of special notice. Mr. C. has taken first premium at State Fairs, and ranks high as a breeder We saw on this farm some horse stock worthy of a look over, particularly the eight year old by mare who took "first" at Jackson last year, a three-year-old bay mare from an imported Clydesdale, and a yearling by Romulus that does him

H. J. Smith owns 320 acres that is well adapted to mixed farming. On this farm is a lot of good grade cows and a Shorthorn bull, coming three years old, good size and color, bred by the McPhersons of Howell, which gets stock up to his own bred by Mr. McCauley, of Vermont, the fleece, making no comparison between the weight of the wool and that of the standard. Mr. S. has some Suffolks bred

no credit as a sire.

in from Leland of Superior, and Wm. Smith of Detroit, and a well bred Yorkshire boar from Phelps of Okemos, Ingham Co., now 17 months old.

One of the finest homes in this 'town is that of E. C. Leach, who thoroughly takes care of his 300 acre farm. In his pastures we saw 38 excellent grade cows. We found Mr. L. absent, to our regret, for we wished to procure from him some facts and figures of the business of the cheese factory of which he is the agent.

Daniel Johnson, one of the solid, reliable farmers of this part of this blessed land, showed us a Poland-China boar and sow of Levi Arnold's breeding and some Shorthorn stock of the Brooks blood, that do credit to both their breeders and own-

Wm. Allen is the manager of and the one who takes care of and gives its reputation to the Livonia cheese factory, where the milk of 300 cows has to be taken care of daily. Sometime in the near future we intend to visit the celebrated cheese factories of this locality and give a full description of them. Mr. A. has some little time for other pursuits, we infer, as we saw here a fine Hambletonian mare, a yearling and a suckling, all of good promise.

While driving in company with Mr. Chilson over this part of the country, we met Mr. B. F. Grace, who has for years been identified with all that there is of Farmington-for years the leading merchant, supervisor, farmer, and for many years a reader of the MICHIGAN FARMER. His farm of 280 acres is level, in some portions of light soil and therefore easily worked and well adapted for a stock farm. A hasty run over it gives us a passing glance of some fine wool Merinos, of Leicesters and Southdowns, of some Hambletonian brood mares that have been bred to Bashaw and Jim Fisk, of sucklings, of one, two, three and four year olds, beside the heavy Percherons that quietly sniff the air and look at us, and convinces us that the owner of all this stock and of those broad acres with a handsome brick residence, is most pleasantly situated. John Hardenbergh of Farmington, has

been milling for years, but started out two years ago with a venture of thoroughbred Berkshire hogs for breeding purposes. We believe he started well, for he made his first purchase from J. C. says that the average yield of scoured | Chilson of Livonia, of a boar and sow 10 from a lot of heavy Vermont wools, as | months old. We saw some of the increase shown by the books of a manufacturing in their pens, and we believe from his establishment, is even better than this, love of this stock and his push that he will while the per cent of scoured wool to soon come to the front as a breeder. As weight of carcass is about double. You we drift in our wanderings into the viabove as to the relative value of the mis still runs his big farm of 600 acres, which for years was considered "the best farm in these 'ere parts," as a Yankee would express it. It certainly is a good farm, and produces, under the management of its energetic owner, rich returns for the labor and the seed plowed and In pursuance of the duties assigned us harrowed into its soil. It is well stocked 700 fine grade sheep nipping the nutritious grass, and as we look at the grade cattle we wonder why their owner lost his interest in the thoroughbreds that At Wixom Station, on the F. & P. M. R.

conclude our trip through Wayne and Willard C. Wixom at his elegant home, and with him looked over the fine herd of Shorthorns of which he is the owner; but Couldiwe add any laurels to the brow

shire, Eng. He weighed over 800 tbs. in of A. S. Brooks, of Wixom, we would gladly do so, but his name and fame are in length and had the dished face as household words, to which we could add prominent as any hog ever bred. He took | naught; but we shall not forget his kindness and attention as he showed his stock. his pleasant home and splendid farm.

John Patton, a half-mile east of Wixom village, has a small farm pleasantly situated and is one of the most practical farmers in this locality; has his farm well fenced, good barn, and is quite interested in elevating the standard of stock, as he has some cows and young stock bred in from the best bulls of A. S. Brooks and W. C. Wixom, and some grade and registered fine wool Merinos, with a yearling buck from Sprague's Centennial and buck with a Peerless ewe for dam and Bamber's Pony for sire. This flock are heavy shearers and have some among them of undoubted merit.

One mile west of Wixom is 124 acres of magnificent land, which has been lived upon for 19 years and brought to its productiveness by its owners, the Lake Brothers, and not content with this they have in addition acquired a high reputation as breeders of fine wool sheep. We saw their fine stock ram No. 49.

(Continued on eighth page).



NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

The first exhibition of the National Hors. Show Association opened in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Monday of last week. The entries were 400-about the same as the Michigan State Fair. Of the 400 entries, 375 were for regular premiums. The thoroughbreds only numbered nine, while the trotters numbered 39. In roadsters there were 47 entries. Among the parties who entered horses were J. R. Keene, General Grant, Edwin Thorne, Wm. Rockefeller, and other well known public men. J. R. Keene's thoroughbred stallion Spindrift, was awarded first in his class, and also received a \$300 special prize offered by the Concy Island Jockey Club to the bes thoroughbred stallion. For thoroughbred brood mares, first prize was awarded J. R. Keene's Phyllis, second to Augustus Schermerhorn's Spirit. First p:ize, \$200, for stallions kept for service whose get are over three years, Thornedale, owned by Edwin Thorne, Mill Brook, N. Y., second prize, \$100, to Alcantara, owned by Elizur Smith of Lynn, Mass. First prize for stallions four years old and over was given to Simmons, owned by W. H. Wilson, Abdallah park, Cynthiana, Ky. First prize for stallions three years old and under four to Wm. Tell, owned by L. M. Payne, Hillsdale, Mass. For brood mares, second prize, to Floxy, owned by Elizur Smith. Mares four years old and over, first prize to Lady De Jarnette, owned by W. H. Wil son. Mares three years old and under four, first prize to Maggie Collins, owned by P. C. Collins, New York. There were five entries for stallions one year old and under two. The first prize was given Proctor, owned by Cyrus Bosworth of Cleveland. In the class for roadsters, mare or geldings four years old and over, the first prize was taken by Brignoli, the property of William Rockefeller of Cleveland. Gen. Grant entered a pair of Arabian horses, receiving a second prize. The show is regarded as a success for a first attempt.

Weaning the Colts.

Says the Pittsburg Stockman on this season of the year than at any other time, should be given them just now. The habit of penning the young things up in some close stall or room in the barn in order to keep them from injuring themselves in attempting to get to their dams when in sight or hearing distance is entirely too prevalent among our farmers. At best and under the most careful treat ment it is a hard time in a colt's life, and is not calculated to put it in a very proper condition for the coming winter. The change of food and the loss of the nour ishment which was received from the mother, taken together with the worry and restlessness which naturally follow, generally weakens the system and reduces the colt in flesh, and that at the beginning on unskimmed milk, if artificially reared of a season in which the most strength is needed. When the matter of weaning is properly looked after this change need not be so sudden as to seriously affect the colt. Making too sudden a change is the great mistake of many. A colt can be made. This process allows of the milk grown horse will eat before it need be de- ployment of warmed skim milk, of cake, prived of its mother's milk, and it should meals and hay-tea. If diarrhea in a other, and without it, and the pleasurable be so taught in every case. If circum light form appears, barley water often stances will permit, the dam and offspring stops it. should be separated such a distance that they will be unable to see or hear each time allowed for fattening calves. In than now is the case. It incites a class of other. By so doing they will sooner cease | Flanders, the milk is given three times a worrying after each other. Every pre- day, commencing with one quart, and stand aloof. They have become students caution should be taken against the ending with seven quarts per meal. Eggs growth of the colt being retarded at this are in many cases added and the soft part | the business which might not otherwise critical point in its life. Nature is never of the bread crumbled. The eggs, given at a stand-still, and when a young animal morning and evening, are broken up The information they obtain is very freeis not improving it must be receding; hence the necessity of keeping it moving in the right direction. Particular pains should be taken to see that young horses, and especially weanlings, go into winter quarters in good condition.

Turf and Track.

VASSAR, Tuscola Co., has been indulging in a trotting meeting, with fair success considering the late date at which it was held.

In the 2.30 pacing race at the Chicago meet ing, the driver of Billy M. managed to have his horse besten, but was detected in his crookedness, and he and his horse expelled. The evidence was clear and positive.

AT the Chester Park, Cincinnati, meeting last week, in the free for all pacers race, Westmont won in three straight heats, Flora Belle second, Richball distanced; time, 2.41, 2.361/4, 2.363/4. The track was very heavy, but the time was a good deal slower than the track.

A'r Newmarket last week, in the new nurser stakes (handicap), P. Lorillard's Pontiac ran, and was third at the close. Tombola won, For the Houghton handicap J. R. Keene's Bolero was third, Brag winning. The American horses are not adding to their laurels at the English autumn meetings.

THERE was an extra day at the Chicago Driving Park on Tuesday last, to conclude the fall meeting. Jay-Eye-See was to attempt to beat Maud S.'s best time, and the pacer Johnson, that of Little Brown Jug. The track was in bad condition, owing to recent rains, and soft on the inside, compelling drivers to go ten feet from the pole. The weather was so cold that spectators shivered in overcoats, a chilly wind from the northeast making fast time impossible. Jay-Eye-See was first called out, and given a warming up heat in 2.2714, and then was sent simply a good mile without any hope of beating the time, the mile being done in 2.18%. The pacer Johnson then essayed to beat Little Brown Jug's time for three heats, viz.: 2.11%, 2.11%, 2.12%, in order to secure his sale to Commodore Kittson for \$25,000. It was a hopeless task under the conditions, but a brave attempt was made with a very creditable result. The general opinion was expressed that it was a better performance than the re-cord, considering the conditions. The first quarter was made in 331/4 seconds, half mile in 1.06%, three quarters in 1.39%, mile in 2.14. Second heat: Quarter 33%, half 1.08, threequarters 1.41%, mile 2.15%. Third heat: Quarter 334, half 1.07, three-quarters 1.40%, mile 2.15%. Johnson has since been sold to Kittson for \$20,000. It was announced two weeks ago that he had been sold for \$25,000, but that was conditional on his beating Little Brown Jug's time.

Horses.-More than 500 stallions are now annually being imported from France to the United States. The immense wealth they are adding to the nation will be better understood from the estimate that the first cross of a Percheron stallion with a na tive mare doubles the selling value of the colt when mature. The great importer of this breed is M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported this year 390; the next largest importers are the Dillons, of Normal who have imported 33 this year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sharpens the appetite.



CALVES FOR THE BUTCHER.

How They are Bred and Raised in Fran

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, October 6, 1883. The rearing of calves for the butcher constitutes an important industry in France. Strange that while French farm ers give only a secondary consideration to the selection of parents in the breeding of horses, they seem to be convinced of inferior stock do not pay; such require maturity, while commanding a lower price, be destined for re-production very great attention is given to its rearing, more particularly if it be a bull; then pure milk, and never substitutes, is given, and as much as it can take; suckling is encour aged as essential to development, and a the mother's supply may be falling short as the calf increases in age, a second, and even a third cow is pressed into the service. Where the bull promises to be very choice animal it is allowed to suckle till seven months old, and even longer Then it receives the most succulent food in season. Under all circumstances feed means stinting in growth. It should ever be kept in mind not to over-feed young bulls, as having too much flesh diminishes their powers of production.

After calving, the mother is covered with a rug, and left undisturbed for two or three hours, at the expiration of which subject: "More colts are weaned at this she receives a white drink of meal or bran. In some localities where the parconsequently more careful attention turition has been fatiguing, two or three quarts of warmed wine are given. In the neighborhood of Lyons every cow on calving receives four to five quarts of wine and one pound of toasted bread, and this ration is frequently repeated two or three times in twenty-four hours. Prof. Groquier lavs down that a cow under such circumstances can take fifteen quarts of wine a day without any injurious effects Until the twelfth day after calving, the cow is kept on a light diet.

If a cow refuses to lick the calf when dropped, salt and crumbs of bread are dusted over it, and then presented to the mother. Calves destined for the market are generally fed the first six weeks There are districts in France where calves intended for breeding or work are never allowed to suckle; from the earliest moment they are induced to drink from the pail into which the milking has just been taught to eat almost everything that a of several cows to be utilized, of the em-

From two to three months is the usual shells and all; they are reported to keep ly laid before the public, and is worth a away acidity of the stomach, perhaps by the lime of the shells; they facilitate digestion, and ward off diarrhæa, so frequent an accompaniment when meal or flour diet is much patronized. Butchers maintain eggs enhance the quality of the flesh, diminishing at the same time its redness. In the Beauce farmers add boil ed ground or whole rice.

In Flanders and the north of France, as lions and tigers are, but in a narrow calves are fattened in narrow cribs, just sense only. Farmers own live stock, and like geese at Strasburg; these pens are a study at fairs of aristocratic cows, bulls two feet wide and five deep and portable. and horses estimated at many thousands The litter is never removed, but renewed of dollars apiece, does not hurt them, but as required. Decoctions of poppy heads sometimes does good, sometimes in ways are added to the milk to induce the ani. mal to sleep. At Dens, in Germany, M. in other words details-and comparisons Seyfurth gave his calves skim milk, and to represent the cream, three ounces treated any worse for it. For young men daily, at the rate of one ounce per repast, of beef or mutton suet, lard, or turnip seed oil; at the end of the fourth week the grease was reduced by one-half and replaced by cake and meal. And the veal was found to be as good as that produced from pure milk.

Calves fattened under the most favorable conditions do not represent more than two sous per quart for the milk worked up. That industry does not pay near towns, or where butter and cheesemaking, with the pig fatting on the whey, &c., can be successfully practised. It is an error to conclude that calves will in crease in weight, proportionate to their feeding. Thus at its birth, a Durham calf weighs 70 pounds, while a Schwitz calf-a race of cattle peculiar to that Swiss Canton, the Tyrol, Bavaria and the east of France-will weigh 100 pounds. Yet the Durham speedily surpasses its rival by its precocity.

Calves increase in weight daily, from the first to the eighteenth day, 42 ounces; from the 19th to the 25th day, 49 ounces, and from the 25th to the 33th day, 34 ozs-According to Boussingault, the average daily augmentation in weight is 38 ounces per 9 to 11 quarts of milk. Male put up about four ounces per day more flesh than female calves, but in any case the animal belonging to the most improved breed will mature the quickest. The parts of popularity of the canvass back ducks in the body of the animal which develop the neighborhood of Baltimore and Wash most during the first six months, that is ington. In that region there is a large during the milk-feeding stage, are the quantity of wild celery which this variety chest and loins; the shape and the posterior points come next.

In weaning calves, hay-tea enters large-

gruel, in Russia beer is largely mixed with the milk, that which explains the enormous size of the calves; two pounds of hay are steeped in nine quarts of warm water, and five quarts of the tea are estimated as equal to one quart of milk.

In France the preference is given to weaning calves in the open air, instead of the house; the assimilation of the food is better effected. Cake is considered to eggs and red wine; in Russia and Germany, a few spoonfuls of rennet effects wonders: in Belgium calves are allowed to lick a lump of chalk, as sheep and cattle are rock salt; strong purgatives are rarely resorted to. However, in the Beauce, where so much veal is reared, from 2 to 21 ounces of soluble cream of tartar, dissolved in four quarts of water, and colored with honey, is a favorite recipe; administer the drink every hour, pending 12 to 15 hours; if colic appears add a little opium to the mixture.

Fancy Stock and Prices.

Fancy stock, fancy men, fancy prices &c., are terms in quite common use, some the importance of such being good in the times partially so. The error as to stock case of cattle. They have found out that consists generally in a wrong estimate of value, or of what constitutes value. In more feeding and longer time to arrive at one sense, anything is of the value or worth (to the novice) of what it will bring the flesh being less esteemed. If the calf In another, and more common, sense, an article has a general or current value, re cognized and acknowledged by all, at least, who deal in articles or objects of that

A fancy price, pure and simple, may be defined a price paid or offered by some party when the ownership is merely to gratify a "fancy," a whim, or a caprice, with no possibility that it can ever be sold again for any such price. Silly and spoiled women, with perverted tastes and more money than brains will pay \$100, or \$200, or \$500 even, for a pet dog. The dog has no possible value to anybody else, young stock generously; stinting in food unless to another fool of the same caliber, or possibly to a dog breeder. The dog illustration of a fancy price. The fancy rooster, costing, say \$200, is not quite so good, because fowls have a value in themselves. It is the same with cattle, horses, and other live stock. The prices are 'fancy" when they are paid merely to gratify a taste, with no expectation of any proportionate pecuniary return. But when a man buys at great prices expecting to get his money back, or more, in breeding, in racing, in betting, or in exhibition premiums, the prices are not strictly fancy to him, though they may appear so to the mass of people. He has a cases a purpose which, without regard to his intentions, is of value to the public generally.

And this a distinction which should be

kept in view. We believe thoroughly and heartily in improved stock, and that so-called fancy stock breeders are doing a work of value, though at present their prices are so high that ordinary farmers can avail themselves of only a small part of the good that is possible. Perhaps this state of things is inevitable, and possibly it may be the best way to accomplish the good to come. The enormous prices we see paid and read of are prices paid by breeders to each excitement incident thereto, they might improving stock would be far less rapid men to great energy who otherwise would in breeding, and have made advances in have been attained in hundreds of years. great deal to those who, with only a limited capital, desire to practice breeding for themselves when prices sufficiently to enable them to invest. That is one gain, Another is that these stunning prices advertise the business and the animals and draw attention to them and to the rules of breeding, which otherwise would not be given. In a sense, they may be curiosities, little expected. "Points" are studiedmade, and the plain home stock is never it has more interest than the older classes The world is before the former; they are hopeful, and life's possibilities are many. They may never think much of owning exactly such stock, but they can own something much better and more profit able than scrubs, and they will do it if possible. Then, again, all breeders have more or less stock a little defective on certain points, which are important to what may be called 'fancy tastes," but in no other way, rates which farmers can safely buy. The

Philadelphia Press. Thanksgiving Turkeys.

pedigree is unobjectionable, and the de-

fects often of no significance to the com-

mon farmer. The same is true of males,

and males in cattle, being always in excess

of what breeders need, can be bought cor-

respondingly low by individual farmers,

or by a dozen or so in connection. This

opens a wide door to improvement .-

Generally, says the Iowa Register, farmers do not prepare in a proper way their turkeys for market. Neither turkeys nor chickens are fit to eat taken right from the barn yard, manure pile, nor from following after fattening cattle. Fowls partake largely of the food they eat in taste and smell. This is well illustrated by the of ducks eat, and it gives their flesh that peculiar flavor which makes them so popular with the lovers of canvass-back ducks.

other places where the wild celery grows, that these ducks are any better than other choice kinds. Turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks can have their flesh flavored with celery, or any other highlyflavored articles which they will eat. So can they be flavored with the droppings of cattle and other domestic animals. No poultry, for ten or fifteen days before being killed, should be allowed to eat anyefficacious against black-leg, but it must thing impure in taste or smell, if you form part of the permanent rations; in would have delicious eating. Some time Auvergne diarrhea is cured by the yolks of before taking to market, turkeys for Thanksgiving should be put in a clean enclosure, and fed on clean, rich food, and pure water or sweet milk. Then they would be fit to eat, and persons who could have full assurance that they were all right, could afford to pay double prices for them. The manager of the culinary department of the agricultural editor, always, when he buys chickens, puts them up for some ten days to have them purified and sweetened before killing. Those who have never tasted a sweet-flavored fowl, or do not know how to cook one, hoot at the idea of any difference in the flavor of poultry, by having it purified by ten days exemption from eating filth and food saturated with all the stench of the barn-yard.

We have urged heretofore, for some one who is in the habit of raising a lot of poultry each year, to build up a reputation for himself and his poultry by purifying and making it fit to eat before it is killed for market, and then select his customers, such as will appreciate a good thing, and pay a price for it which will more than twice pay for the extra trouble. But we commenced this article for the purpose of reminding our readers that it will soon be time to put up turkeys to fatten and purify for Thanksgiving, for a person cannot be very thankful when eat ing turkey saturated with all the unsavory smells.

Concentrated Fertilizers.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer writes to that journal as follows:

"Another year's experience convinces being without intrinsic value to anybody I me more and more that all kinds of con outside the breeding and buying coterie, centrated manure are of most importance he furnishes, perhaps, the best possible when used as barnyard manure. Take any of our succulent growing vegetables, such as cabbage and celery, and I do not think any of the commercial fertilizers are sufficient in themselves to carry a crop of either to full maturity, unless the ground for years before has been heavily manured with well-rotted barnyard manure, and less exhaustive crops grown than either cabbage or celery. A good test of this we have had the present season. During the early part of it we had abundance of rain which stimulated everything into rampant growth; the dry weather followed, and unless a heavy manuring 'practical" purpose in view, and in some of well-decayed manure was supplied in the spring, the crops failed to fully mature, owing to the lack of food to maintain the strong rampant growth which started in the spring. The greatest strain on the soil is when the crops are maturing, and if the supply is deficient at this time. the crops will not amount to much. Now, if the stimulant be some one of the many fertilizers, and used alone, the early rains making them soluble creates a strong, rampant growth in the plants, which require to maintain an abundant supply of food, which, however, by the dry weather setting in, stops the solubility of the manure, and as a consequence the plants starve; at the time they require the greatest amount of food supply, they have the smallest. If the ground, in addition not enter the business, and the work of to the supply of concentrated fertilizers, has had a good dressing of barnyard manure, which, when the dry weather sets in, is not so soon affected and continues supplying sufficient food to plants to bring them to matnrity, all will be right.

"For autumn wheat and other fallsowed crops, which come to maturity generally before the dry weather sets in, any good brand of fertilizer, possessed of the properties in which the soil on which it is used is deficient, is enough of itself to raise and mature a heavy crop; but with such crops as come to maturity during the dry season, something else than phosphates or superphosphates is required, unless the season has been an exceptionally wet one."

Jersey Brands. The American Dairyman gives the following explanation of some mystic signs sometimes to be found in catalogues of sales of imported Jersey cattle, and which are somewhat perplexing to the uninitiated: On the Island of Jersey the Royal Agricultural Society once a year, or possibly oftener, have a committee to act as judges to inspect all the animals that are presented for entrance to the Jersey Herd Book. This committee of judges pass upon the appearance of the animal submitted. Many are rejected. Those that are barely admitted to have sufficient excellence are branded on the horns C, which means "commended." Those of greater excellence are branded HC, which means "highly commended." This, as we understand it, is all they can receive the first time they are submitted for inand females of this class will often sell at spection. The next time they are presented, if considered of sufficient excellence, they receive the additional brand of F. which means "foundation stock." Any of these brands admits the animal to entry in the Herd Book with a number. When they receive the brand of "F" it means that the animal is good enough to get along without a pedigree, hence it is proper to say sire or dam, or both, are unknown.

Agricultural Items.

E. L. STURTEVANT says the great drawback o obtaining satisfactory yields of corn come from slovenly culture, not only in operations n the field but from careless planning by the farmer.

SEVERAL New York farmers speak very highly of the value of sweet corn as a fatten. ing food for swine, saying as much to the acre can be raised as of any other variety, and that the stalks can be turned to profitable ac

An Indiana farmer who raises many turnips harvests them late and stores in trenches. The trenches are two feet deep, about a foot and a

IMPORTATIONS OF PERCHERON-NORMAN | ly as a substitute for milk; then linseed | It is only in that particular region or in | half wide and of any desired length. He puts the turnips in, filling the trench about half way to the top, then puts on a light covering of soll. As the weather becomes more severe he adds more covering until the trench is

> THE Farm and Garden reminds those who are allowing themselves to be carried away by enthusiasm on the poultry subject, that be cause a man keeps twelve hens a year and makes a profit of \$12, it by no means follows that he can keep 1200 hens the same time and clear \$1200. With large flocks comes almost invariably the crowding of them into close quarters and the consequent development of

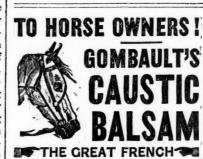
At the recent meeting of the Arts and Agicultural Association of Ontario, at Guelph Mr. Simpson Rennie, residing 15 miles from Toronto, in York County, was awarded the gold medal for the best managed and conduct ed farm in the eight counties constituting the district. The first silver medal was awarded to his brother, Wm. Rennie, the well known seedsman and florist of Toronto, whose farm of 120 acres is also about fifteen miles from that city.

A YEAR ago the editor of the Breeders Gazette offered a silver cup to the cow which should produce the largest amount of butter in any thirty consecutive days in the year ending July 31, 1883. There were but two entries for the prize, the Jersey cow Mary Anne, owned by U. E. Fuller, of St. Lamberts', Canada, and the Holstein cow Mercedes, owned by T. B. Wales, of Iowa City. The judges awarded the cup to Mercedes, her record being 99 lbs. 61/2 ounces, while the Jersey's yield was 97 lbs. 81/2 ounces.

PROF. BROWN, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says he feels assured that the cause of the somewhat prevalent animal consumption, or tuberculosis, among cattle, and lung disease among sheep, is due largely to sudden variations of temperature in winter, brought about mainly by the over-anxiety of many men in regard to the comfort, so-called, of their animals, who believe in having the thermomete, at 70 degs. inside when it stands at 10 degree outside. He thinks it is a clear mistake, under any circumstances, to shut the door on sheep-ewes just lambed excepted-and no science can convince him that an average temperature of 65 degs. is better than one of 50 degs. in winter.

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M ORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed the eighth day of July, in the year 1879, executed by Eliza Ann Brown, of Northville, Wayne County, State of Michigan, to Ellery A. Brownell, of Hadley, Lapeer County, State of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 154 of Mortgages, on page 106, on the minth day of July in the year 1879, at 10:40 o'clock A. M. And, whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage under the terms there f, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine and 6-100 dollars, of which twenty-six and 31-100 dollars is the taxes paid by the mortgagee and interest thereon, which mortgage under the terms there f, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine and 6-100 dollars, of which twenty-six and 31-100 dollars is the taxes paid by the mortgagee and interest thereon, which by the terms of this mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and of which nine and 25-100 dollars is the insurance and interest thereon, which by the terms of the mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and the further sum of fifty dollars is the insurance and interest thereon, which by the terms of the mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and the further sum of fifty dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage; and whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the S ate of Michigan, in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the east door of the City Hall in the city of Detroit, in said County of Wayne, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, on the twenty-sixthday of January, 1884, at twelve o'clock, moon, of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land in the town of Plymouth, Wayne County, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section three (3), town one (1), south of range eight (8) east, running thence easterly on the base line sixteen and one-half rods, thence southerly parallel with the base-line sixteen and one-half rods to the west line of said section three, thirty rods and fifteen feet, thence westerly parallel with the base-line sixteen and one-half rods to the west line of said section three, thence northerly along the east line of said tract thirty rods and fifteen feet, thence easterly parallel with the base-

ELLERY A. BRO WNELL, Mortgagoe.

Dated Detroit, Oct. 18th, 1883.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and execute the 19th 4ay of August, A. D. 1882, by J. Kearsley Webst r, of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne an 1 state of Michigan, party of the first part, to the Wayne County Savings Bank, of Detroit, Michigan, party of the first part, to the Wayne on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1882, by J. Kearsley Webst r, of the County of Wayne an 1 state of Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1882, in liber 185 of mortgages, on page 146, by virtue of which said default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and, whereas, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage and note accompanying the same for principal and interest the sum of ten thoueand five hundred and twenty-five and 8-100 dollars (\$10,525 08); and, whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the easterly front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in said dounty of Wayne (which is the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County) the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to astisfy the said indebtedness, and interest thereon, and costs and expenses of such sale, said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Private land claim numbered six hundred and fifty (150) acres from off the rear thereof sold to Andrew Greiner and John B. Greiner, by deeds recorded in liber 39 of

Detect Detroit, August 27. A. 19, 1981

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Honore Belanger and Olympe Belanger, his wife, both of Detroit, Michigan, to Therese Eccard, in trust for Helen Schnett, nes Eccard, and Frances Eccard, dated June 24th, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, on the 35th day of June, A. D. 1880, in liber 153 of Mortgages, on June, A. D. 1880, in liber 153 of Mortgages, on page 375, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-six cents (3760 68-100), and an attorney's fee of thirty-flve dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to re-(\$760-86-100), and an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no sult or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1883, at 12 0 clock noon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the City Hall, on Woodward Avenue, in the City of D-troit, Wayne County, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: All those parts of lots numbered six and seven (6 and 7) in section twenty-one (21) of the Dequindre farm (so-called), being on the northeast corner of Orleans and Mullett streets, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of said lot numbered seven (7) thirty (30) feet mortherly from Mullett street, running thence westerly parallel to said Mullett street to the westerly line of said lot numbered six (6), tence northerly along the westerly line of lot numbered six (6) forty (40) feet, thence easterly line of said lot numbered seven (7), thence woutherly along said easterly line, to the place of beginning—together with all lines of the place of beginning—together with all

bered seven (7), thence southerly along said easterly line, to the place of beginning—together with all the buildings and improvements now being thereon THERESE ECCARD, CHAS. H. BORGMAN, Mortgagee.

DETROIT, July 28th, 1883.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DETROIT. In Chancery. Catherine A. Radford, Com-plainant, vs. Henry B. Radford, defendant. It satisfactorily appearing to this court by affi-davit on file that the defendant Henry B. Radford It statistictorily appearing to this court by and cavit on file that the defendant Henry B. Radford is not a resident of this State, but resides in the Province of Ontario. On motion of Robert Laidlaw, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant Henry B. Radford cause his appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill to be taken as confessed by the said non resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Michiean Farker, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication he continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for his appearance.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,

above time prescribed for his appea ance.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,

Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

ROBERT LAIDLAW,

Solicitor for Complainant.

Detroit, September 12, 1883.

Solicitor for Complainant.

Detroit, September 12, 1883.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Superior Court for Detroit. In chancery. At a session of said Court held at the Superior Court Room in the City of Detroit on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1883. Present Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of Superior Court. Charles K. Bawes, complainant, vs Marietta L. Dawes, defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to the Court by amendavit that the said defendant, Marrietta L. Dawes, does not reside in the State of Michigan but does reside in the State of New York. On motion of F. M. McMath, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in this cause within four months from the date of this order, and that in case of her spearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served upon said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed against said defendant. And its further ordered that a notice of this order be published within twenty days in the Michigan Farmen, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in Wayne County, Michigan, and continued once in each week for six consecutive weeks.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,

F. M. McMATH, Judge of Superior Court.

Complainant's Solicitor.

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L. BINGHAM & CO., Pat. Att'ys, Washington, DC

Korticultural,

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NO. II.

THE BLLWANGER & BARRY NURSERIES. During our stay at Rochester we improved the opportunity to visit the grounds of this widely-known establish ment; confining our observations to the specimen orchards and ornamental grounds, in looking over which we were favored with the presence of W. C. Barry. After a hasty look over the ornamental grounds, which contain about 800 of the more popular ornamentals, both new and old, so planted as to admit the full development of their peculiar characteristics, and generally arranged in families corresponding to their botanical relationships; we proceeded to the specimen orchards, and here, with the aid of a field book, we enjoyed a good opportunity to observe the distinctive peculiarities of many of the newer or rarer fruits.

Pears seemed to be bearing rather lightly, although quite in excess of the yield in Michigan, so far as we had been able jelly flows from the evaporator into large to observe it. The specimens, too, we thought to average less fair and perfect than in other seasons.

The plum trees seemed to be healthy, and were holding their foliage well-better, in fact, than is generally the case in Michigan orchards, unless, perhaps, in respectively, and which are familiar to the northern or plum region proper of the State. We here saw many of the newer and rarer varieties of this fruit; but time and space will not suffice for descriptions. We, however, note the fact make the finest jelly; sour, crabbed, natuthat the Pond's Seedling, as we saw it ral fruit the best looking, and a mixture here, is unmistakably identical with that of all varieties the most satisfactory proso much prized in Oceana County, in our duct. The pomace is manipulated in State, under the name of Dorr's Favorite.

We gave especial attention to the dwarf apple orchard, in which we noticed, among many others, the Stump the cost of all the labor employed. They apple, which has been very highly com- are sold to nurserymen for planting. mended in some quarters. We think Mr. Barry correct in the conclusion that, although an early bearer, very beautiful and highly productive, it cannot be called superior in flavor, and can hardly be regarded as specially desirable or valuable. The orchard also contains a large number of the new Russian varieties, many of which were now fruiting. These we rather carefully looked over, and tasted freely, and we quite agree with Mr. Barry that they offer little of apparent value here; except, perhaps, in the trying climate of the west and northwest, where their supposed hardiness may render them valuable, either for direct use or as the parents of newer and hardy originations.

Returning to the ornamentals we noticed the Retinispora Aurea, which we had tried and lost ten years since, but which here, in a sheltered position and protected during the winter by a covering of evergreen boughs, is obviously in a healthy condition.

We here saw several fine specimens of the "Big Trees of California" (Washingtonia gigantea), which are very generally understood not to succeed in our eastern climate; but if we may judge from the size and apparent health of these (which were planted soon after the discovery of the variety) we must conclude that at the plants. In planting, the cutting is placed worst, this difficulty becomes less with the increasing age of the trees.

A small plat in a sheltered situation was devoted to the new Japan maples, it where the variety is particularly scarce, vases the same space is occupied with the conviction of those in charge that they cannot be expected to succeed under a full exposure in our cli-

We were also shown a bed of Rhodo dendrons, planted in a specially favorable location, which were certainly not especially prosperous. Mr. Barry explained that they were aware that lime in the soil is deleterious to them, and that on planting these several years since they had removed the soil to a considerable depth and filled up with soil imported from a distance and free from lime, and in this they had been planted, but with a result by no means satisfactory.

When this nursery enterprise was inaugurated, the location was a very considerable distance outside the city; and tercup!" as it gave a flush of yellow to the if, when occasionally passing it more than fifty years since, the thought had been suggested that its grounds would ultimately be needed for city building golden yellow color. So the name of the purposes, the idea would have been rejected as utopian. And yet, portions of the plantation have already been laid out in streets and built up with residences, and so decidedly has this tendency become developed that the ultimate lo cations of other streets have been already determined, and the plantations of specimen trees arranged, as already remarked, in accordance with botanical relationships, so that when such streets shall ultimately be thrown open the trees shall occupy appropriate positions along the sidewalks.

After a short chat with Messrs, P. Barry and George Ellwanger, the originators of this, the pioneer nursery enterprise of the region, we took our departure, understanding that we would doubtless meet | preserved in England in "gold cop" and one or both these gentlemen during the next week at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia. Great was our surprise, therefore, on reaching that city, to learn that not only would Mr. Barry not be present, but that history its golden color was dedicated to he had even resigned the official positions ago, wrote that
Love-sick swains he has so long and so honorably held in the Society. T. T. LYON.

(To be continued.)

Apple Jelly Manufacture.

The buttercup was introduced into This is quite an important business in America some years ago, and has now be some of the older States, where large come a weed in all the eastern States. quantities of apples not fit for market are The double garden variety has long been manufactured into jelly. The process in cultivated. The buttercup is called by one of the largest manufactories in the botanists a Ranunculus or crow-foot. State of New York, is described in the When eaten it leaves a harsh, bitter and report of the State Agricultural Society, acrid sensation, often so intense as to from which we condense: The factory is produce serious poisoning. In fact, it is located on a creek which furnishes the a common notion in many European necessary power. The apples as brought countries that the pretty buttercup is by farmers are stored in large bins by the poisonous to cattle. Certain it is that side of the creek above the mill. When cattle seldom eat it unless it is dried in wanted they are discharged from the bins hay, when its poisonous properties are into a trough of running water, which lost. From its acrid character Linnæus carries them into the basement of the named the plant Ranunculus acris. mill, discharging them into a tank of In this country there are other crow-

foots which are called buttercups, and water. This process gives them a thor especially the creeping plant which gladough scouring, and all refuse litter, dirt, dens every wet place in early spring. The etc., is carried away by water. The apples creeping crowfoot is the "cuckoo-bud" are hoisted by an endless chain elevator of Shakespeare's time of which he wrote: from the tank to the grinding room, the When daises pied and violets blue, And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue, Do paint the meadows with delight. buckets on the elevator being perforated to allow the water to escape. They are carried to the upper story, whence they

roll by the force of gravity to the grater,

The cheese is laid up in strong cotton

cloth instead of straw, as in old times. The

cider as it is expressed passes to the

storage tank and thence to the defecator, a

wide. It is here heated, at first moder.

ately by steam pipes, till all impurities

have risen to the surface and been skim-

med off, and then a greater degree of heat

is applied to reduce it to a semi-syrup or

boiled eider. From the defecator it passes

to the evaporator, also supplied with

copper steam pipes, and so arranged that

the semi-syrup introduced at one end is

reduced to the proper density in its pas-

sage through, flowing off in a continuous

stream, of a consistency of 30 to 32 de-

grees Baume. Great care is taken in all

these operations to preserve absolute

cleanliness, every part being thoroughly

cleansed by hot water and steam each

day. No fermentation is allowed to take

place in the cider before reduction. The

tubs from which it is drawn while still

warm into the various packages in which

it is shipped to market. A favorite pack-

age for family use is little covered wood-

en buckets holding five and ten pounds

the grocery trade. The capacity of this

factory is from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per

day. A bushel of fruit will produce from

four to five pounds of jelly. Crab apples

water, when the seeds sink and the

lighter part flows off, and it is said

that the value of the seeds will pay

Frozen apples can be utilized if placed in

water and the frost drawn out in that

Preparing Grape Cuttings.

make as vigorous plants as though they

taken out and set up where they are in-

eyed cuttings; that is to say the separ-

ation takes place above and below an eve

leaving a bud at the top and one at the

plenty of the material to spare, a three

eyed cutting or a piece of two joints in

length will generally make the strongest

eye is cut with an inch or so of the wood

a little below the surface; but this system

requires more skill and is employed chief-

ly by professional men, who do not need

any teaching from us as to how to grow

grape-vines or anything else. - German-

The Buttercup.

Every school girl has plucked the golden

flower, and has held it under her play-

mate's chin and cried, "Buttercup, but

rosy face. Every farmer's boy, too, has

heard that if the cows feed upon the but-

tercup the butter will assume the most

flower has come to be associated with its

The history of its name reveals a dif-

ferent origin, however. In old English

this flower was known as the "button

cop," which means simply "button-head.

in allusion to the round, button-shaped

flowers. The word cop meant head in

old English, but it has now been super

seded by cup, and the old meaning has

been wholly lost. Button gradually de-

generated into butter, until every one now

says "buttercup." This is a peculiar in-

stance in which the common name of

plant suggests its own origin, but sug-

gests it falsely. The buttercup was once

known as "gold-cup" or "gold-head,"

and "king cop," names which are still

The buttercup is a native of Europe

where for centuries it has been held in

much esteem. It was once worn by lovers

at their betrothals, and, in more classical

Hymen. Francis Quarles, three centuries

Love-sick swains Compose rush rings and myrtleberry chains, And stuck with glorious king-cups in their bon

nets, Adorn'd with laurel slips, chant their love sonnets.

left above ground.

town Telegraph.

butter-vellow color.

"king cup."

-American Cultivator.

Carl Schurz on Forestry. Carl Schurz was one of the party which went west to witness the driving of the last spike on the Northern Pacific rail-

copper pan eleven feet long and three feet road. In an address he delivered at Seattle he said: "A few days ago I had occasion to speak at Portland, and I dropped a few words there upon the beauty of the forests of this northwestern country, and upon the great damage that was done by the wanton destruction which we now and then witnessed. When we came west we were sure that nothing could possibly be more grand and beautiful than your snowy peaks. Well, when we came we didn't see a single one of them until we were close upon them. Yes, we did see Mount Hood, but we were assured that the citizens of Portland hadn't see Mount Hood for three months; and I am told you saw Mount Tacoma for the first time only three or four days ago for a long were on fire and your air was so full of smoke that you could hardly see your next door neighbor. Now, my fellow citizens, this is a very serious thing. Your beautiful forests are one of the principal elements of wealth in this country. I once was Secretary of the Interior, and then I made it one of my great objectsin fact it was one of my ambitions-to in troduce some system of forest adminis tration that would protect this immense source of wealth. In some western countries it is a tradition that horse stealing is a worse crime than that of murder (is it not?); and the horse-thief is strung up without mercy, while, I am sorry to say, the murderer is sometimes permitted to go at large. Now, I assure you that the man who sets the woods on fire is infinitely worse than a horse thief, and that he should be subjected to a worse punishment than he."

The importance of preparing grape-Horticultural Proprieties. cuttings late in the fall, or at least after C. M. Hovey says in the Massachusetts the fall of the leaf, is not as generally Ploughman, in speaking of the fitness of well understood as it ought to be. Many certain pot plants and shrubs, used in allow this work to remain over until ornamenting lawns and grounds, that spring, when the cuttings grow, but never tropical or sub-tropical plants, like oleanders, palms, agaves and the like should were cut late in the fall, tied into small not be intermixed with hardy trees and bundles and buried in a dry place in the shrubs, or placed where they do not have soil. Under a shed is best; and in the some connection with the architectural spring, as early as the condition of the character of the mansion. They are ground will admit of it, they should be ornaments of the lawn and pleasure ground as well as the house, and it tended to grow. This being undoubtedly the best plan there is no use in taking up is only when the former is sufficiently extensive that they can be introduced to time in giving any other. In making the cuttings, if the variety is rare and as much form a harmonious and appropriate is to be made of the wood as possible, the whole. It is not an uncommon thing to gardeners prepare what they call twosee in the suburbs of the city a very or dinary dwelling or small cottage, with only room enough for a gravel walk between the piazza and the street, an immense and handsome century plant ocbottom of the piece: but where there is cupying the steps, the piazza or the few feet of border; occasionally a large oleander, and sometimes a huge vase, costing some eight or ten dollars, filled with plants, the value of which was not more so low in the ground as only to allow the than fifty cents; most of them poor specieye and an inch or so of the wood to be mens of the varieties, but occasionally a We might perhaps have added that very handsome one. Where there are no the grapevine is often raised from cut- half barrels painted red, which are keeptings of a single eye; that is to say, in- ing with the plants, and if they were only stead of having two buds, one at the top painted any color but red, white or yeland one at the base of the cutting, each low, would be more appropriate.

But the especial horror of all men of below and above it, and in planting sunk | true taste is the gypsy kettle; a huge red pot on a tripod, decorating the front yards of many of our neat suburban homes built in good style. Could we see the gypsies this would be appropriate enough; but this we fail to do; on the contrary the ladies of the house, gaily dressed, are sitting out on the piazza all in bright red rocking chairs, enjoying the beauty of the decorations. If they were only clothed as gypsies the scene would he less incongruous and perhaps quite enjoyable.

Keeping Cabbages.

W. A. Armstrong, of the Elmira Farmers'Club, says: "The fussy methods so swarms which are too weak or small to often employed with potatoes after they are dug remind me that similar practices prevail with cabbages. There are persons who insist that their cabbages must be inverted, the roots upward, that they will not keep any other way. Others cut the heads from the stumps and pack them with a great deal of care. The most simple way when one has a cellar with moist bottom is to pull the cabbages as late in autumn as may be safe, then take them right to the cellar, stand them on the roots, on moist earth, the heads leaning against the wall. In this way cab bages that have not fully formed heads will sometimes develop into good size, and the heads will be more crisp, whiter and sweeter than by any other method of preservation. Of course in pulling them earth will adhere to the roots, and this should be carried in as attached. A little more loose earth, if convenient, can be thrown around the roots where they stand. With a dry cellar bottom this plan is not practicable, but it will work admirably whenever the bottom is moist; not wet, just moist."

A Tree Planter.

A novel device for holding trees at the proper elevation and in a vertical position while being planted, is mentioned by the Scientific American. The planter has at their upper ends, and connected by parallel and brace bars, forming a tripod. and provided with hanging springs having their lower ends bent forward and provided with claws for suspending the tree in exactly the required position. To the upper end of the three inclined bars is attached a table provided with four sights, by which the planter can be adjusted from stakes at the side of the field. This invention, which has been patented by Mr. L. Gairaud, Santa Clara, Cal., may serve a good purpose in planting large orchards where it is desirable to have the trees stand upright and in straight rows. from the honey board, and carry them

The Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear. Concerning this hardy, productive pear which bears when most every other variety fails, the Rural Home says: "Budded on the quince, it grows rapidly, comes into bearing early and is one of the most productive. Although not quite blightproof, it resists the approach of that mortal enemy of the pear tree more per sistently and successfully than any other variety with which we are familiar. It is a very large pear, and growing upon the well pruned tree, during the latter part of the season, it is an ornament, even to a well-kept lawn, and when seasonably picked and intelligently ripened, although the hyper-critical might complain that it is a little coarse, few would be dissatisfied with its sweet, juicy flesh. At any rate they are much preferable to no fruit, and there is a great pleasure in growing such varieties as seldom disappoint you. In nearly every species of our ordinary fruits, varieties are known which seldom fail to produce crops.

Horticultural Notes.

It is bad policy to allow trees to grow at random for a number of years and then give them a severe pruning.

An Italian named Gazziotti claims to have period of time. What was the cause of discovered an infallible remedy for mildew in that? It was simply that all your forests grape vines. He drenches the foliage with a olution of soda, which causes the filaments of the fungus to shrivel, while the leaves remain

> A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleme nforms us that last season he used plaster saturated with kerosene to keep at a distance insects affecting watermelons, cantaloupes and cucumbers. He applies a handful to each hill several times during the season.

> F. K. Phoenix, a Wisconsin nurseryman, advocates the use of flowers of sulphur as a specific against mildew on grapes and other fruits and vegetables liable to that disease, and believes that sulphur might be advantageously added to the soil as a preventive.

> SEVERAL of our leading horticultural journals are again warning farmers that the beau tiful, attractive and hardy Kieffer's pear is very deficient in quality and worthless to eat out of hand. Pictures and rare specimens in bottles displayed to induce the farmer to give orders for trees are still shown by agents, however

An Ohio melon raiser last season planted seeds of the Cuban Queen watermelon and the Canado muskmelon. He reports to the Ohio Farmer that the "Cuban Queen is nice to look at, good to deceive theires with, good to wear out the patience of the grower waiting on their ripening. Would do very well to lay on the mantel for ornament during the winter." The muskmelons are too late for this climate, but he thinks they might do better in Canada where it is warmer!

THE horticultural editor of the Country Gen deman relates an experience in plum culture. He says his trees have been unusually subject to the early dropping of the leaves, some of the late sorts not having foliage to finish the growth and maturity of the fruit. A part of his orchard was top-dressed last winter with stable manure, which was subsequently worked into the soil. On this portion of the orchard the trees retained their leaves. On the unmanured part most of them lost their fol

THE American Cultivator says a large tree which is split by the weight of fruit, or of snow and ice in winter, is not necessarily ruined The parts of the tree should be carefully drawn together with ropes or other means, and iron bolts inserted to hold them in place. One good-sized bolt with heads so large that they will not draw into the tree should be inserted through the trunk, and two or three iron rod should connect the main branches to brace the tree against winds. Iron bands should never be used, as they have the effect of girdling the tree. When the severed parts are drawn to gether the cracks should be thoroughly scaled with grafting wax, over which a strip of rub ber cloth should be securely tacked. The ber cloth should be securely tacked. The wounds will soon heal, the heads of the bolts will be grown over, and the tree show no signs of its injury.

Scrofula, and all other forms of scrofulous disease, are rapidly purged by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Apiarian.

Doubling Up Swarms.

Mrs. E. H. Mason, of Vincennes, Ind. tells in the Bee Journal how she winters be profitably kept single: "Take a canvas or honey cloth a little

larger than will cover the frames; cut out

a piece in the center four or five inches

square, take a piece of wire net, place it over the opening and wax it down good and strong around the edges, then cut another opening in the side of the honey cloth an inch square; lay over that a strip of canvas, leaving the endlong enough to hang on the outside of and between the hive and top box; wax that slightly over the inch opening, yet so that it can be readily drawn off; take your new cloth and go to the hive that you wish to give the swarm to, lift out a frame of brood with eggs and larva, brush the adhering bees back into the hive, spread on your prepared cloth, lay on the cushion and cover up till needed, then take an open box or hive, that will fit snugly to your prepared hive; hang in your frame of brood, carry it to the hive you wish to break up, lift that to one side, or a few feet away, set your box on the same honey board, and cover it with a thick cloth; lift out a frame of bees and roll the cloth back, and brush them into the box and cover up quickly, to keep out rob bers. The rest of the frames may be brushed off in front on the alighting board, leading to the entrance, which must be contracted to keep strangers from three inclined bars secured to each other running in. Always have your honey box close by you so as to hang the honey frames in, and cover the canyes down closely as fast as you hang the honey in, that the odor may not escape and attract robbers. Pick up the old hive and jar or brush the adhering bees in front of the box, and carry the old hive quickly away -put away the honey box, sprinkle a few tansy leaves in front of the box, and set up a shingle in front and leave them until in the cool of the evening, then take the top and cushion off of the bee hive, lift

your box of bees as gently as possible

steadily to their hive and set them close down to the honey cloth. If the hives do not fit closely, wind a strip of cloth two or three times around the crevice, or cork it up. Let them stand that way for two or three days, so that they will forget the old stand, then slide out the strip of cloth from the inch opening, in the dusk of the evening, and leave the bees to mix themselves. At any time after a day or so, lift off the box, take out the frame of adhering bees and set it back into the hive where it belongs; spread on a tight honey cloth and cushion, and cover up for winter. Shake the rest of the bees that adhere to the box in front of the hive. Those who will try this method will find their colonies doubled up 'just too lovely for anything.' I have not told you how I catch and cage the queen, for I never double up a swarm that has a queen."

Apiarian Notes.

ROCHEFTER. N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefitted by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, aud my general health is very much improved. It is a splen id remedy for the blood and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER P. AP., Apr. 6th, '83. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatics Myrup Co.:

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GENTS—I have been a great suf that adhere to the box in front of the

Apiarian Notes.

SHIPMENTS of comb honey have been successfully made to Europe, and it is ex pected that this fact will open up a new and remunerative market for this product

THE American Bee Journal purchased the pressed collection of honey-producing plants exhibited at the State Fair by C. M. Weed, of the Agricultural College and placed it in the museum connected with the office, for the convenience of

THE Indiana Farmer says honey which will not candy is very dangerous for winter stores. If your combs are filled with honey from honey dew, it will pay to extract it all and feed sugar syrup. As the extracted honey can be fed in the late spring and summer months for brood rearing with impunity, there will be no loss of honey.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, of Bordino, N. Y. on the 2nd of August, forwarded a queen bee to Angus Cameron, of Blair Athole, Scotland, in a cage which he describes in the Bee Journal, and had the satisfaction of learning that her royal highness arrived safe and sound, and commenced egg-laying two days after the conclusion of her trans-Atlantic trip.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bee Journal reminds young apiarists that they must not expect to have a heavy increase in the number of swarms, and a large crop of honey the same season. Many base their prospects on the number of swarms they possess, ignorant that excessive swarm ing so weakens the bees that they gather little surplus honey.

WAYLAND, Mich., July 18, 1881. R. PENGELLY & Co.:

I enclose \$5.00 for which send me six bottle of Woman's Friend. I must tell you how I am. I weigh more than I have in twenty years. have gained from seventy-three to ninety pounds in one year. My general health is so good that I have not worn flannels this Summer, and I have not gone without them before n over twenty years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE DO NOT CLAIM

that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure everything, but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and health of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, we are naturally led to the conclusion that a remedy that gives the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as Hood's SARSAPARILLA undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur without its use; hence the field of its useful without its use, thence the first many warranted in recommending it for all derangements of the system which are caused by an unnatural state of the blood.

Why Suffer with Salt-Rheum?

MESSRS, C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Gentlemen—I was a great sufferer from Salt-Rheum on my limbs, for a dozen years previous to the summer of 1876, at which time I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The skin would become dry. chap, erack open, bleed and itch intensely, so that I could not help scratching, which of course made them worse 'At the time I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla (in the summer of 1876) they were so bad that they discharged, and I was obliged to keep them bandaged with linen cloths. The skin was drawn so tight by the heat of the disease that if I stooped over they would crack open and actually bring tears into my eyes. The first bottle benefited me so much that I continued taking it till Lwas cured I used one box of Hood's Olive Ointment, to relieve the itching. Hoping many others may learn the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla and receive as much benefit as I have, I am,

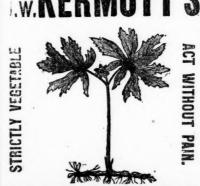
Very truly yours,

MESS. S. MOODY.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15, 1878. MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15, 1878.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by druggists. Price \$1, or six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.



CURE Sick-Hendache, Dyspepsia, Liver

Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD. NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Ker-mott's Pills are the most popular of any on the mar-ket. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than

a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success tha they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Createst Blood Purifier Known!

ROCHESTER. N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83. and debilitated system. E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED. PORT BYRON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '82 Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, as some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

FAIRPORT, N.Y., Mar. 12, '83. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS-Since November, 1882, I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have not known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have feltnopain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE, M. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

NEURALGIA CURED

mas. WILLIAM STRANG. Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave.. Rochester, N. Y.

WONDERFUL INSTRUMENTS: Melopeans, Automatic Organs and Music. These Instruments Play any Tune. McTAMMANY ORGANETTE CO.,

MASS., U.S. A THE U. S. MAIL BRINGS US TO YOUR DOOR!

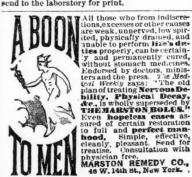
SIBLET'S SEEDS HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. CHICAGO, III. Rochester, N.Y.



Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless meantine tunta advertises uself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinsey, diphtheria, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, inflamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous wounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scrofula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corne, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

ingrowing toe nails. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment s soothing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strength-ning and relieves soreness, swellings and painfu. njuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also t veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble flesh Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who answers all inquiries promptly. Druggists blease send to the laboration.



PENSIONS for any disability; also to Parents, Widows, Children. Pension now increased. Charges of desertion removd; Discharges and Bounty obtained. Horse claim ow paid. Send stamps for New Law and blanks. Col. L. BINGHAM, Att'y since 1865 for Claims & Patents, Washington, D. C. 02-6m-2ads

Ound at Last 1901 SEERERS FRIEND IT YOU will send us TEN EAST CONTROL OF MALE OF MALE OF THE CASE AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never falls, World M'rg Co. 122 Assaus E. New York. 02-11t ·



AYER'S Ague Cure contains an antidote for all malarial disor

ders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and conse quently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it ras before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, deal ers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

De I. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



Rev. Father Wilds EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachu-

late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:
"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
MESSIS, J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my specific was now; and my system a good deal run. appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsara-Rilla, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and the state of the state of the state of the province of the province of the state short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully,

Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many con-

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality. .

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses, enriches, and strongthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and over come the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Erup-

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

tions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General

Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or

corrupted blood and a low state of the system.



cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders. Sold everywhere. Always reliable.



Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

" I owe my

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions
Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and
Infantile Humors cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES,
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier,
cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities
and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals allers and sores, and restores the hair CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, Is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Solid everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, 31. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CREMICAL Co., BOSTON, MASS.

| OTICE is hereby given, that a petition has been filed by the undersigned with the clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of that part of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), of the Military Reserve, in the township of Dearborn, in said County, lying west of Beeson Avenue, as shown on said plat, and north of the original northerly line of the Chicago road, and that an application, founded on such petition, will be made to such Court on the ninth day of November, next, for an order vacating that portion of such plat hereinbefore described.

| RICHARD HAIGH. | Dated October 9th, A. D. 1883. | 5t

showing some weakness toward the close

of the week, yet shows a higher range of

prices than a week ago, with buyers,

terms. Quotations in that market are as

State factory, prime
State factory, fair to good.
State factory, ordinary
Ohio flats, fancy.
Ohio flats, food to prime.
Ohio flats, fair.
Ohio flats, ordinary.
Creamery skims, choice.

of the market, says:

however, looking for more favorable

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its review

is about all that can be depended upon even for the best white, and 12c the too

for nine-tenths of the fancy stock available. Simply fine cheese and the grades below are too much under neglect for any

positive quotation, and while holders re-frain from forcing them, it is apparent

that many lots will have to go over on the limits at which they are carried. From

home sources the inquiry is limited and the bids ranging rather easy, buyers re-

The receipts of cheese in the New York

market the past week were 38,041 boxes

against 48,125 boxes the previous week,

and 46,310 boxes the corresponding week

in 1882. The exports from all Ameri-

weeks agc. The exports for the corres-

ponding week last year were 2.156.653

The Liverpool market is quoted firm

DISEASED CATTLE.

Grand Rapids is "all broke up" over

the arrival there recently of a carload of

who says he sent the Grand Rapids au-

thorities notice of their arrival, the ani-

mals were selected out, killed and put

disease is said to be a cancerous affection,

jaw, and known among the profession as

astea sarcoma-cancerous ulcer. Author

ities put it down as hereditary, contagious,

and unfitting the animals affected for

West. Since the 11th of October I have

condemned 39 diseased cattle; one los

came from Muskegon and another from

Grand Rapids; and since September 1 to date I have condemned 123 diseased cat-

Those reported from Grand Rapids and

Muskegon are undoubtedly the ones sent

A CHANGE NEEDED.

For several years past Detroit has been

either blessed or cursed with two stock

yards. That it would be better for all

parties concerned if it could be arranged

to have the live stock business of the city

transacted at one point, we think that

those interested will agree. As business

is conducted at present, both the buyer

For instance, the market is held at the

The run of cattle proves light, and buy

ers, instead of purchasing, hold off for

King's Yards on Monday. The supply

there is also light, and prices are ad

vanced beyond their true market value.

Again, the supply at the Central is heavy

and most of the buyers have got their

snpply, when a heavy run puts in its ap-

pearance at King's on Monday, and the

light demand at once causes a heavy de-

cline, and cattle are parted with below

their real value. Now if the full supply

for the week of cattle, sheep and hogs

was on sale at one point, buyers would

know just what to do, all would have to

attend, and a few hours would finish up

a market that now drags over three days.

We do not advocate any particular yards

where the business is to be done, but be

lieve it to be to the best interests of the

parties most interested.

State.

there from Chicago and returned.

past week.

fusing to anticipate their wants.

A Weakly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribun

Building), Detroit, Mich. * Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we

cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, OUTOBER 30, 1883

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 117,930 bu., and the shipments were 150,842. The stocks now held in this city amount to 375,985 bu., against 471,667 last week, and 189,095 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 20 was 30,308,426 bu, against 29,869,699 the previous week, and 14,325,811 bu at corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of of this grain on Oct. 20 was 5,219,038 bu., 438,727 bu. The exports for Europe for against 5,404,496 bu. at the corresponding the week were 752,133 bu., against 746,-574 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 8,675,863 bu, against 23,-770.534 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

The market has shown a little more strength the past week, and values have been advanced from the low range held at the date of our last report. But the depressed feeling in all lines of trade, the gradual shrinkage noted in all kinds of property, helps the "bear" interest in 32%c. The Chicago market is quoted grain. Railroad securities have been doing better the past week, but the Vanderbilt, Gould and Villard stocks have had a tremendous lot of "water" squeezed out of them in the past sixty days. They are about as weak as the grain market. Speculators are laying off, and the entire sales of "futures" in this market the past week only foot up 665,000 bushels, less than has frequently been sold at a single session of the Board of Trade. There is one thing certain, the contributions from the country toward building brown stone fronts for the Board of Trade men have declined to infinitesimal proportions this autumn, and the average grain dealer is not as happy as usual at this season. The market closed steady on Saturday, with cash No. 1 white in fair demand at advanced rates, and other grades un-

The market yesterday was stronger under a better demand and favorable restrongest. The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of wheat from October 1st to October 29th:

	140.1	MO. 2	NO. 0	NO. 2	NO.
	white.	white.	white.		red
Oct. 1	1 07%	1 02		1 0514	96
4 2	1 07	1 02		1 051/4	
	1 0714	1 02		1 051/4	96
4 4	1 071/6	1 02%	95	1 0514	96
64 5	1 06%	1 02		1 04%	96
« 6	1 0616	1 01		1 04	95
66 8	1 0314	98		1 0314	
" 9	1 031/4	961/4		1 03	
4 10	1 0314	96%		1 021/4	92
" 11	1 03	96%		1 02%	921
" 13	1 03%	96%		1 03	93
* 13	1 03%	98	94	1 041/4	96
15	1 03%	961/2		1 03	94
" 16	1 03	951/4		1 03	943
" 17	1 0314	951/2		1 0314	
" 18	1 03	951/4		1 03	943
. 19		94		1 02	931
** 20	1 00%	9314		1 00%	925
4 22	1 02			1 02	
44 23	1 0216	941/2		1 021/4	
24	1 02%	9414		1 021/4	93
" 25	1 031/4	9.5		1 0254	93
" 26	1 03	95		1 03	
4 27	1 04	95		1 03	
	1 04%	961/4		1 04	

Futures have had little attention paid to them the past week, and the market appears to be entirely devoid of specula tive features. Toward the end of the week, in sympathy with cash wheat, values were advanced somewhat. The following table gives the closing prices of the various deals each day during the

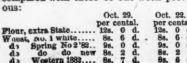
past week:	Nov.	Dec.	Ja
Puesday	1 02%	1 0414	1 05
Wednesday	1 02%	1 04%	1 06
Thursday	1 031/4	1 041/4	1 06
Friday	1 031/4	1 041/4	1 06
Saturday	1 04%	1 051/2	1 07
Monday	1 04%	1 05%	1 08

At the close of the week, New York and Chicago were firmer, and values higher, but it was asserted that it was on account of speculative purchases. The Chicago Tribune remarks:

"It was remarked yesterday that all of the members of the Board of Trade who have been in Europe this year are inclin ed to the bull side since their return. They agree on the one point, though their reasons therefor may be, as Mr. Venus remarked, 'warious.

And if all signs do not fail, we think there will be a number of dealers on the "bull" side before long who did not visit Europe, and are now engaged in getting prices down low enough to afford them a big profit. The foreign markets are quiet and unchanged, stocks and receipts still being large enough to keep

prices down to a very low average. The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-



COEN AND OATS.

past week were 34,623 bu, and the shipments were 25,854 bu. The visible State Journal of Agriculture. supply in the country on Oct. 20 amounted to 11,263,344 bu. against 12,431,981 bu the previous week, and 3,837,443 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 8,464,644 bu, against 850,072 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 1,168,637 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 27,991 bu., against 31,887 bu last week, and 994 at the corresponding date in 1882. Two years ago the visible supply at this date amounted to 27,970,474 bu., or 16,707,130 bu. more than at present. The market remains very quiet, the only feature of interest being a stronger feeling apparent owing to lighter receipts and a general diminution of stocks. No. 2 corn is quoted at 504c per bu in this market, and rejected at 491c, slightly higher figures than quoted a week ago. The outlook seems to favor a strong market for the cereal, but the unsettled condition of trade generally militates against any advance. An improvement in general business would be surely followed by higher prices for grain, and corn really occupies the strongest position of any of them. The Chicago market is quoted active and higher, No. 2 selling there at 47c per bu. for spot, and high mixed at 431c. In futures November is quoted at 461c, December 463c, and January at 48%c for No. 2. The Toledo market has been dull all week, with No. 2 spot quoted at 51%c per bu., and November delivery at same figures. For December corn the best offer was at 49c, and for January 481c. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 5s. 21d., the same figures as

noted a week ago. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 13,890 bu., and the shipments were 25,854 bu. The visible supply date in 1882. Stocks in this city yesterday amounted to 81,834 bu., against 137,436 bu. the previous week, and 37,696 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decline during the week of 185,458 bu. At the close of the week oats showed more strength, and while there is no change to note in prices holders are firmer. No. 2 white are quoted at 321c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 30c. No. 2 white for November delivery sold at firmer, with No. 2 mixed selling at 27%c for spot, 28tc for October delivery, and 281c for November. At Toledo the market is quoted quiet, with No. 2 mixed selling at 291c per bu. for spot, October and November delivery. In the New York market oats are the strongest of any of the grains. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 33c; No. 2 do., 34@341c; Western mixed, 32@35c; No. 2 Chicago, 35c; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 do., 374c; No. 1 do., 44c; Western white, 37@43c; State white, 38@43c; the market closing firm.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hop-growers are showing great firmness in the New York hop districts, and in conequence values are nearly as high there as in New York city. Sales at 25c have been quite frequent at Waterville, while that price is regarded as the top among New York dealers. This state of affairs is ports from other points. New York re- partially explained by the fact that many ported higher prices and a better export brewers are buying direct this season indemand; Chicago better rates on both stead of through dealers. One thing is spot and futures, with increased activity; [certain; prices cannot long remain in this Toledo a dull market with No. 1 white condition, as dealers are not likely to pay Michigan at \$1 07@1 08, No. 2 white, 96 cost of buying, freight, etc., and sell at @98, and No. 2 red \$1 02@1 06. Our same figures as they had to pay in the own market advanced on both spot and country. In our local market it is diffifutures, cash No. 1 white being the cult to get an offer of over 24c P 1b. for the finest samples of State grown hops, and 18@22c may be quoted as the range for fair to good. New York hops of choice quality are quoted here at 25 @26c & lb., and some sales are said to have been made at 28c. The Waterville Times seems to think that higher prices are indicated, but says the use of substitutes makes any forecast of the market

very uncertain. It says: "Growers are very firm in America, and in England and Germany, and that of itself may serve to keep a level keel to the market. Then there is another way to market. look at it while we are speculating. There were not many more hops raised in the world this year than would be used by brewers provided they used them as libe ally as a year or two ago. Last year they used substitutes and economy because hops were high. We do not know what the substitutes were, but as long as hops remain cheaper or nearly as cheap as su stitutes, hops will be given the preterence in making beer, and this being the case, it is entirely possible if not probable that brewers will use hops as liberally as a year or two since, and even though they buy on a hand-to mouth policy, hey seem to be doing, they may enough to keep the market steady at 25c and up, till hops reach the price of substi and up, till hops reach the price of substi-tutes, at which price, whether it be 30c or 40c-and none but the brewer can tell-it mand would give us a steady market, as growers are so firm that a pressure to sell by them is out of the question, except the price were to drop rapidly and to a con-

In reference to the New York market

iderable extent.

the Daily Bulletin of Saturday says: "Business here continues backward and unsatisfactory. Shippers are obtaining most of their supplies direct in the interior, and brewers are doing the same through commission merchants, though goods are available relatively cheaper in the local market. On prices there were no changes of importance, 25c seeming all that best grades will bring, and 22c the top for mediums.

The foreign markets are generally firm and the English and German have advanced within the past week. The quotations in New York yesterday were as fol-

do do prime 236 do do los to medium 186 crop of 1882, good to choice 236 crop of 1883, fair to choice none. N. Y. State, crop of 1883, choice..... do do do prime..... Wisconsin, crop of 1883, fair to choice... none. Pacific coast, crop of 1883, fair to choice.. 20@ 23

Barley was received in this market the past week to the amount of 21,500 bu, with shipments of 1,213 bu. The visible supply of this grain October 20 was 1,609,091 bu against 1,141,733 bu. the previous week, and 2,068,135 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase during the week in the amount "in sight" of 467,358 bu. The market remains quiet

for choice samples of State, and \$1 70@ than at the corresponding date last sea-The receipts of corn in this market the 1 75 for choice Canada. The low and son. The Chicago market, however, does medium grades range from \$1 25 to \$1 40 not show much strength, and prices are a per cental. Stocks of old malt are yet shade lower than a week ago. Quotations large. The Chicago market is steady at there are as follows: Full cream ched-63@65c per bu. for No. 2, 52@59c for No. dars, P lb., 11@111c; full cream flats, 111 3. and 40@45c for No. 4. In Milwaukee @112c; flats slightly skimmed, 7@8c; com. No. 2 is quoted at 61c per bu.. and No. 3 mon to fair skims, 4@6c; low grades, 2@3c extra at 50c. There is nothing in the out- P b. The New York market, while look to favor any change at present.

BEANS, SEEDA AND POTATOES.

The receipts of beans in this market continue light, and as there are no old follows: stocks to fall back on, there is a firm feeling among holders. City picked are held at \$2 90@3 00 per bu., and unpicked are in demand at \$2 10@2 40 per bu. In Chicago prices have also been advanced, and hand-picked are selling there at \$2 75 per bu., and those of medium quality at \$2 60. The Tribune says:

"If reports from the east are to be de pended upon foreign beans will arrive in New York shortly and sell at \$2 25, fully 50c under the present market. It is an ticipated that these reports will weaken the market here.'

The New York market is quoted quiet at \$3 55@3 60 per bu. for prime new marrows, and \$3 45 for old. There is but little demand for export, as prices are too high. The crop this season is a light one in most sections, but abroad it is reported to have been good. to have been good.

Clover seed is not coming forward in any amount, and dealers are offering better rates. For prime seed \$5 25 is offered, but holders do not care to part with desirable seed at those figures. For November and December delivery \$5 30 per bu. is offered. In Chicago clover seed is scarce and the market steadily advancing. Quotations there are \$5 20@5 25 for prime, as compared with \$5 10 one week ago. The New York market is quoted steady at 8c P tb, for prime, 81@81c for choice, and 81c for fancy. Timothy seed is quoted firm at \$1 45@1 50 in this marcan ports for the week ending Oct. 20 ket, with an active demand. In Chicago foot up 3,804,738 lbs., against 4,183,638 it is irregular, with quotations ranging lbs. the previous week, and 2,673,195 two from \$1 25@1 30 per bu. In New York

\$1 40 is the ruling price. Potatoes are in large supply, and as receipts keep up there is a dull feeling among dealers. Prices have given way under the pressure of surplus supplies, and car-loads of choice are offered at 45c per bu., and sales have been made at 49c. The varieties offering are chiefly Burbank and Early Rose, the latter commanding the best price. In Chicago the market has been dull, with a little better feeling toward the close of the week on account of lighter receipts. Peachblows and Early Rose comprise the bulk of the offerings, and quotations range from 374 @40c per bu. by the car-load. The potato crop is a large one this season, and as it is also a good average in Europe and Great Britain, the outlook is not favorable for high prices. Of course their cheapness will lead to increased consumption, and large quantities will be utilized in feeding stock. In this State the yield on light soils was a good average and of fine quality, but on heavy clay land the reverse was the rule.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Good table butter keeps firm and active

in this market, and a choice lot of late

made, of good flavor and appearance,

brings 23c ₱ 1b without difficulty. It does

not require an extra sample to do this, but simply what could be classed as "good" butter. Creamery is selling at 26@28c ₽ ib, and demand is always in excess of the supply. There is some accumulation of low grade stock in this market, which sells at from 12@15c > tb. Oleomargarine is quoted by manufacturers at 15@17c Ib, and there is a good deal of it being used, generally, however, without the knowledge or consent of those who consume it. The Chicago market is very quiet, and as the demand is mostly for the local trade, the choicest grades are in the most active request-for even a Chicagoan prefers good butter to bad, which shows that the taste is a natural one and not due to education or previous condition. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 28@29c; fair to choice do, 25@26c; choice dairy, 23@24c; fair to good do, 16 @19c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 91@10c. The New York market is in a more satisfactory condition, and values are higher on all the finer grades. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 29c; choice do, 27@28c; prime do, and seller are placed at a disadvantage. 24@26c; fair to good do, 21@23c; ordinary do, 18@20c; best tubs and pails, 25@26c; Central Yards on Friday and Saturday fine do, 22@24c; good do, 20@21c; and fair do, 17@19c P tb. Quotations on west-

	ern stock are as follows:		
-	Western imitation creamery, choice	22	-
	Western do, good to prime	18	-
	Western do, ordinary to fair		-
1	Western dairy, best		-
	Western dairy, good		(
	Western dairy, ordinary		(
			(
	Western factory, fair to good		-
,	Western factory, ordinary		-
	The M V Dullet Delletin in the		_
	The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in it	sr	е,

view of the market, says:

"No one talks about any positive buoy-ancy at the moment and the im-pression seems to be that the weakness has run its course and a more uniform tone on values may be expected with the possibility of moderate gains on the most desirable stock. Local buyers are taking shout the average amounts, there is a ver good call on out of town orders and as be fore noted quite a fair quality of stock is being picked up by the exporters. Attrac-tive fresh creamery is scarce and there is not much really fine State dairy and the pickings of these command extreme figures. Of western not much that is really offered the sale is comparatively quick

and at a good price.' The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Oct. 20 were & M. Ry., will leave Grand Haven daily 1,026,348 lbs., against 1,446,187 lbs. the previous week, and 881,251 lbs. two weeks ting with the train leaving Detroit at 11 previous. The exports for the correspond

ing week in 1882 were 539,236 lbs. In this market cheese is again higher, and firm at the advance. Receipts are decreasing and fine September makes are The night express leaving Detroit at 11 scarce at 144@15c for choicest full cream P. M. (Sundays included) has Wagner State, and 14c for second quality. The large exports of the season, which have now has a fine track, elegant rolling stock, prevented any considerable accumulation of stock at any point, with an unfavorable fall season, must result in a very firm market during the next six months. The English markets are hardening, and de-

and unchanged, with \$1 50 the best offer mands from shippers are much larger THE STOCK FARM OF G. F. HAR-RINGTON, PAW PAW.

> At the fair of the Van Buren County Agricultural Society held in Paw Paw the first week in October, a large exhibit of Poland China swine was made by several of the noted breeders of this county. Among these G. F. Harrington made the largest exhibit and took the largest number of premiums. He exhibited 20 head, remarkable for their fine proportions and their uniform style of breeding. In the entries of boar pigs under one year the competition was strong, but Harrington's took the blue. This pig was the first choice from a litter from the noted sow Black Face, owned by Duffield & Shellenberger of Butler county O. He is of such fine proportions as to be called pretty by every one who looked in the pen, and experienced breeders call him a perfect pig. He has a broad, straight back, extra good through the loin and ham, long deep sides, a well sprung rib, "The amount of stock offering has not greatly increased, but still looks large in comparison with the outlet presented, and there is no chance for sale except at modified cost. Shippers, in fact, refuse point blank to negotiate unless they have positive orders, and as these are few and far between demand is so light that the with a fine head and ear. Mr. Harring ton's stock comprises twelve breeding sows, and his sales since the fair have been large, as they deserve to be from the care he exercises in their breeding. He started in the business of breeding Poland-Chinas five years ago, procuring his first animals from stock bred by Jones of Richland, Kalamazoo county, and has kept adding from royal lineage from time to time since. He has lately purchased something extra fine in Ohio-a choice ow-to be bred to Look-no farther, a rare specimen of Poland-China blood in the Duffield herd. The improvement in swine as seen in these specimens since Mr. Har. rington began to breed the Chester White hogs years ago, is something remarkable. It has taken off the rough bristles and replaced them with a soft, shining coat of hair. The term hog, once so appropriate, has been exchanged for the more suitable name of pig, to conform to its more domestic habit. It only

shows what a man can do when he tries. Mr. Harrington's farm of 142 acres lies west of Paw Paw two miles; this he has occupied since the year 1855. When he year he brought from Central New York Shorthorn and Devon cattle, Highlander at 58s. per cwt. for choice American and Morgan horses, and thoroughbred cheese, an advance of 2s. (24c) during the sheep. As a breeder of all this class of stock he has always kept well up to the front, and can now show a well selected flock of sheep from the Rockwell stock. He is using two stock rams from the Sanford flock. He has 40 breeding ewes that have a reputation for heavy fleeces of diseased cattle from the Chicago Stock good length and quality of staple. At all Yards. By good luck, or through the the sheep shearings within his reach, he carefulness of the Chicago health officer, is in attendance with good sheep to be shorn, and seldom takes a subordinate position in the competition. To such breeders as Mr. Harrington the State is where they would do the least harm. The indebted for its excellent show of stock on the farms and in the markets. May the outward sign of which is a lump on the they increase in flocks and herds and find a ready sale is the wish of

AMERICAN MERINOS.

food. The disease at first is local, but What an Australian Flockmaster has to gradually spreads, involving the bones Say About Them. of the jaw, which become greatly en-

larged, with small holes which contain In the last issue of the Middlebury virulent matter. It is believed that the Register we find the following letter from whole system of the animal becomes dis-Mr. Alfred Hay, of Australia, who last eased through the blood, and their use as spring in company with some others, food at an advanced stage very dangerous. purchased a number of choice Merinos The Chicago Tribune of Sunday gives a in Vermont and New York. The report of a short interview with the Meat letter was written to Mr. George Ham-Inspector of that city, in which he says: mond, of Vermont, and we give it entire, "More cattle are being shipped to Chi- as many of our readers are interested in than at any other time, and the knowing just how our sheep are regarded are healthier, too. But a few diseased ones will creep in. Last Friday I conin that far off country: demned 11 that had the spleen disease BOOMANOOMANA they were shipped from Peoria; also two that had the cancer. They came from the NEW SOUTH WALES, August 16, 1883.

DEAR SIR.-I have been so busy since my return to Australia that I missed writing to you by last mail. I have very bad news to give you with regard to our sheep imported from America. I brought them through all the perils of sea and land, a distance of 11,200 miles, to Sydney, with-out the loss of one sheep; and two days after getting to Sidney they were sent to do their ninety days in quarantine. But the first dipping they had to undergo was disastrous, from the mixture being made too strong by the man whom the government had in charge of it. The consequence was St. Julian, Clingstone and Barton were killed by the strength of the specific, and we also lost the only two rams we got from Rich. By this misfor have lost what we considered our best ram-Clingstone. The four rams we got from Barton are all right, and also Dan, another I got from him just before I left. Two rams we ewe was killed, and she was one of Bar ton's. The whole are now doing well and getting fat. All the sheep we got from you stood the journey well. No of the yearlings, rams or ewes, appeared to travel so well as the older sheep. doctored several of Barton's young rams with whiskey for about a week, and it ed out of the lot that went to McFar land Bros. We had a very fine passage and no hot weather at the equator; and the captain and officers of the City of York did everything in their power for me to bring the sheep safely to their destination.

There have been very extensive sales of Tasmanian and Victorian stud sheep at Sydney, and I am sending you the Australian, in order that you may see re sults and be posted up on our proceedings. There are nearly every week letters on American Merinos, some of which you will notice. The Victorians, as a rule, are adverse to American sheep, and are considerably disgusted that they are ad-mitted into New South Wales. The Argus is the leading paper, and it has some milk-and-water arguments against the American sheep being allowed to come in for fear of introducing diseases. There is such a demand for sheep

drover, the shipper, the butcher and the farmer that it be done at one point, and this opinion is endorsed by many of the cutting heavy fleeces now that the Vic-torian stud sheep-breeders are shaking the buttons off their clothes with fear lest COMMERCING Thursday, Nov. 1s,t the rams, cutting weights such as ten steamers in connection with the D., G. H. and twelve pounds, become unsalable except at greatly reduced rates. For years past we have bought Currie's rams, (Sundays excepted) at 7:30 P. M., connect pure Merinos, and we never got ter pounds of wool from one of them. Some A. M. This train has Parlor car to Grand years ago we purchased two rams of this One cost us over \$400 and the Haven. The Chicago Express leaving other over \$250, and neither cut thirteen Detroit at 8:50 P. M. (Sundays included) pounds of wool. In one of the Australia newspapers sent you you might notice under the heading of "Rural Topics and Events," a reference to a letter of a cor-respondent, "Enterprise," which contains has Pullman Palace Sleepers to Chicago. sleeping cars to Grand Haven. This road veral misstatements, one of which is that the person who came over in charge and makes as fast time as any road in the of the American sheep purchased large f stud sheep to take back to California Now I know that the other man did not a're any sheep back, and I am here still. Stockbridge, Ingham County, has had a fair You will also see that it is asserted that American Merinos would damage the

brightness of the best Victorian stud flocks. This shows ignorance of the subject they are writing on. James Winter bought of the Grimes importation in 1866, and he was a larger buyer of sheep than any of us in the States; and he told me himself that he one year cut twelve pounds of wool per head from 4,000 ewes. I do not think there is another flock in Victoria that has ever done the same. I saw his last account sales, and for money return per head for wool, I do not think he can be beaten. I have some samples of your wool which I send to town to show that good bright wool is grown in I am sending you some samples of wool

from our stud ewes and a sample from a yearling ewe bred from our own stud flock by New York. The weight of her fleece is fully two and a half pounds heavier than any ewe's fleece I have had before from one of same age. You will see that the color is not so good, as the sire was a dingy wooled sheen; but after seeing acdingy wooled sheep; but after seeing ac-climatized Vermont Merinos in California with wool as bright as Australian sheep, I am not likely to be afraid on this score. I commence my sheep-shearing in a fortnight and expect to clip 65,000 in all at this place, 18,200 of which are lambs.

Stock Notes.

Mr. S. B. HAMMOND of Kalamazoo, has sold to W. O. Packard of Covert, Van Buren county, his ram "Pioneer," for \$100, and a ewe sired by him for \$25.

H. T. CUNNINGHAM of this State, has ourchased from the Spencer Bros., of Pine Grove, Ky., a suckling colt by Onward, dam Kentucky Belle by Harold. THE Charlotte Republican says that L

C. Nelson has sold a half interest in his prize yearling buck to Wm. Ball of Hamburg. The price received for the half in terest was \$250. This buck is of Rich and Atwood blood. H. R. KINGMAN, of Battle Creek, is re ported by the Republican to have sold to

party in Grand Ledge, a two-year-old

Jersey heifer for \$300, and to other parties

four others at prices ranging from \$125 to \$250 each. J. R. NUTTALL of Manistee, this State has purchased from Gen. Wm. T. Withers came into possession of the place in that of Lexington, Ky., a bay colt by Almont, dam Maggie Dunn by Bourbon Chief, named Pinnacle. The price paid was \$2,000.

> C. HIBBARD & Son, of Bennington Shiawassee County, report the following sales of registered Berkshire swine from their herd

To G. W. Thayer, Flushing, a boar pig. To A. B. Rood, Bennington, a sow pig.
To E. T. Putnam, Ovid, a sow pig.
To Wm. J. Austin, Laingsbürg, yearling
oar Bennington Lad (4489), and sow pig.
To G. R. Warren, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., pair of sow pigs.

C. A. SEARING, of Lyons, Ionia Co. sends us a report of premiums awarded him at the fall fairs. At the Central Fair at Hubbardston he got four first and two second on his Chester Whites, at Ionia four first and four second, at St. Johns six first and two second premiums. The stock shown by him was much commended by visitors at the various fairs, and their quality added greatly to the reputation of the breed among those who saw them.

MESSRS. Wm. & Alex McPherson, of Howell, Mich., offer in our advertising columns a number of young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Some of them are of their own breeding and are sired by Waterloo Duke 34072, one of the best bulls in the State. Others are from the celebrated herd of the Hamiltons of Flat Creek, Ky. Any of our readers who are in want young bulls, we would advise to correspond with, or visit the Messrs. McPher son. They also offer for sale three Cotswold bucks of the best breeding and at reasonable prices.

It will be recollected by readers of the FARMER that in 1882 we mentioned the fact that Mr. A. S. Drake was purchasing a large number of yearling steers at the yards in this city, and shipping them to his ranche in Kansas. Mr. Drake has just returned from Kansas, and while out there marketed 23 car loads of these steers, nearly 500 head. That they had developed into fine animals can be judged from the fact that they sold for 75 cents per hundred higher rates than any other range cattle in the market, and paid good profit on the investment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

The new salt works at Marine City have already made 3,000 barrels of salt. G. P. Eckler's cabinet shop and stock of lum ber was burned at Otisville, last week.

Eaton Rapids is to have a new cigar factory which will employ ten persons constantly. Lapeer Democrat: Daniel Koheler, of Elba

A new cigar factory has been started at Sturgis, and has already sold twenty thousand cigars. The total loss by the Stearns fire at Grand Haven is now put at \$70,000, with but \$15,000

Edward Holmes, of Novi, Oakland County, and an arm torn off in a wood-sawing machine last week.

Coldwater Republican: Ray & Son killed and dressed 13,209 head of poultry in one week The Caro Jeffersonian figures out that \$37,000

worth of new buildings have been put up in Caro the past season. A mill for the manufacture of straw paper is to be erected at Monroe, and will be in active operation by spring.

Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated for the Kalamazoo court house, but a Toledo firm will put it up for \$49,000. There is great excitement over the finding of oil at Bad Axe, Huron Co. Experienced oil

men say it is a bonanza. Two new manufacturing companies, with capital of \$50,000 and \$40,000, have been incorporated at Grand Rapids.

Dr. Fraser, a well known physician of West st week shot by a hunter, who mistook him for a bear.

At Oscoda, on the 27th, a business block burned, involving a loss of \$10,000, and the destruction of three saloons. The potato crop in most sections of this State is good. In St. Joseph County it is said to be the largest ever known.

The Grand Trunk has been ironed as far as Pinckney, and the residents of that burg were to have a grand jubilee on the 25th.

A three-year-old son of Fritz Geibi, of Elk Rapids, was burned to death on the 25th. His clothes took fire from a burning stump pile.

timber in Muskegon County, have been converted into charcoal, and the work still continues.

The amount of lumber sent down the Saginaw River for Chicago during the present season was only about one-half the quantity sent out last year.

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A farmer at Chelsea set his straw stack upon stilts, making a shelter for his stock under and recently it tumbled, and hurt two of cattle badly.

Mt. Clemens takes in eighty thousand dollars for whiskey and beer every year. How much revenue her mineral water brings in is not stated.

Chas. Peters, employed in a Muskegon saw-mill, was instantly killed on the 27th by a flying board from the edger, which struck him under the right ear.

The Kalamazoo Gazette notes that Mr. T. G. Carpenter, of Alamo, has been a resident of that piace since 1837, and has read the Gazette for 46 consecutive years.

Clinton Rosecrantz, of Orion, while walking on the railroad track, was struck by an engine and taken up dead. A bottle of whiskey was the first cause of his death.

Burglars at Kalamazoo went through eight houses on the 25th, but only secured a few dollars' worth of booty. They badly frightened some worthy citizens however.

W. J. Howe, of Tsmpkins township, was drawing straw when his borses started to run away. He grasped them by the bits, but was knocked down, trampled on and killed.

Last week, at Grand Blanc, conductor Palmer, of the F. & P. M. road, was thrown from the top of a car to the ground, sustain-ing internal injuries of a serious nature. D. S. Monroe, mail agent on the D., G. H. and M. road, wants \$25,000 from the Company because of injuries sustained nearly a year ago and caused by a colision on the road near

The Monroe Commercial says that trying the tone of one of the church bells ordered for a Monroe church brought out the fire department, the boys mistaking it for the bell of the

Ann Arbor Register: Dr. A. C. Miller has patented a fire-kindler, consisting of corncobs saturated in a certain preparation, and wants to get up a stock company with a capital of \$25,000 to "boom" it.

Three barns belonging to Adam Holtsander, living near Mt. Morris, Genesee County, were burned on the 27th. A span of horses were cremated, and all the winter's supply of hay and grain. Loss \$2,500.

At Portland, on the 24th, the coroner's jury found a verdict that John Coulter came to his death by poison, and that they believed the dose was administered by his wife. Mrs. Coulter has been arrested.

Frank Knight's team ran away at Brighton on the 25th, and collided with a buggy drawn by J. M. Holden, who received injurirs which may prove fatal. Two other persons in the buggy wore also badly injured. H. C. Champlin, of Columbia township. Jackson County, was found dead, and entangled in a barb-wire fence in Jackson on the 28th. Two of the wires were twisted about his neck. It is thought to be a case of suicide.

"Father "O'Connor, the ex-priest who is lecturing on Catholicism in this State, delivered his lecture at Berlin, Ottawa County, and was assaulted and badly hurtat the conclusion of his address, by a crowd of roughs. The Saginaw Courier says that the wanton

slaughter of game in the woods of Northern Michigan every autumn is a shame and disgrace to the commonwealth. If the present policy is kept up the deer will become extinct. Several Jersey cattle belonging to prominent men of Hudson strayed from their proper en-closures last week, and in spite of their "blue blood" and pedigrees the poundmaster did incarcerate them with plebeians in the village

Clara Hatton, of Tompkins, put a large sleeve button into her mouth for safe keeping, got it into her throat, and it came near enough choking her to death to convince her that her worth is not the proper safety deposit, hend mouth is not the proper safety deposit bank for articles of jewelry.

At Owosso, last week, while a load of brick was being deposited on a platform erected over the mill race, the plat-form gave way and the brick, mortar beds and men at work were deposited in the race. The men were not much hurt, though nearly cover-ed by the bricks.

John Davis, druggist of Fenton, left a roll of bills amounting to \$400 with his clerk, who, not liking to carry so much money on his per-son, deposited it in the till. He left the store a few minutes and on his return missed the money. Thomas Spicer was arrested for the theft, but only twenty-five cents found on

The Adrian Times says the managers of the opera house there are used to having the floor carpeted with peanut shells and tobacco quids, but as the "line must be drawn" somewhere, they object to having the wires of the electric light mischievously broken, and the curtains torn to pieces in the attempt of the audience to leave by way of the windows. nust be rare fun to go to the theatre in

Jonesville Independent: The conductor of a freight train which passed here last week noticed a car loaded with oil was leaking and took a lantern to investigate the cause. fluid, which proved to be gasoline, had vaporized to such an extent that the inside of the car was in flames in a moment and the conductor was obliged to retire, minus his eyebrows and otherwise eligible, which is the conductor was obliged to retire, minus his eyebrows and a conductor was a lightly in the car was deotherwise slightly injured. The car was de-tached from the rest, and burned to the

Saginaw Courier: Bliss, Brown & Co.'s mill property on the Saginaw river, five miles from East Saginaw, was burned on the 24th. The fire occurred while the men were at work and the flames spread so rapidly that they had are occurred while the men were at work and the flames spread so rapidly that they had hardly time to escape. The seven bollers in the mill exploded, scattering blazing fragments in all directions. The property destroyed consisted of the steam saw mill, two salt blocks, where will traws and a quantity of salt estishingle mill, trams, and a quantity of salt esti-mated at about 1,000 barrels packed out, and a considerable quantity in bins, and two drill houses. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, the nsurance, mostly in local companies, is put at

General. Dakota has set aside land valued at \$82,000,-000 for educational purposes.

J. M. Glidden, iron manufacturer of Cleve-land, failed last week for \$900,000.

In the vicinity of Greensboro, N. C., about three hundred children have died of diphtheria. Alexander Frazer, of Cobourg, Ont., assistant receiver general of the Dominion, died last The army of the Cumberland re-united at

Cincinnati last week, General Sheridan being present. It costs \$15,000,000 to maintain our naval establishments. There are 16,000 persons on the

pay roll. The cost of mail transportation last year was \$19,234,899, an increase of \$353,847 over the preceding year.

Prices of nails have been advanced by the

Western Nail Association: the advance to con nue one year.

It is estimated that 4,000,000 postal notes, representing a money value of \$10,000,000, will be used during the year. The South Park Hotel at Chicago, known as

"Retreat," was burned on the 28th, with a Postal authorities at San Francisco seized nearly 4,000 unstamped letters brought to this country from China, last week.

Knitted goods are too cheap in Canada, so Dominion manufacturers are about to reduce production forty per cent for six months.

Near Columbia, Fla., ants crawled into the eyes, ears and mouth of a little child left alone eyes, ears and mouth of a little child left alone all day by its mother, and it died shortly after

Mundorf's planing mills, lumber yard and five dwellings at Pittsburg, Pa., burned on the 25th, and a child was burned to death in one of the dwellings. Bostonians have subscribed \$250,000, as a permanent fund for the Massachusetts institute of technology, to be called the "William Bar-ton Rogers fund."

Atty-Gen. Brewster has requested all district attorneys to cooperate with the postoffice de-partment in excluding lottery letters or circu-

ars from the mails. The dead body of Frank Slowen, a traveler for a New York firm, was last week found in the woods near Hinsdale, Ill. It is supposed he Hundreds of acres of fine beech and maple was murdered for his money.

Richter, t rested for prisonment Inquirles head will be are of gener

> In a rece inquiry as were taxab remark ab payer to h the amoun cases. T pertinent answered. properly (friend "S ication was lished in or right. Un visor was true value taxpayer " interest or

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more is acco those morts This tax is q the mortgag who assigns -Which ass In spite of th its provision

John M. Roux and Frank N. English, of Washington, and Frank T. McDonald, of Bal-timore, pension attorneys, have been suspended from the bar at Washington.

At a boarding house in Leadville, Col., the breakfast table was enlivened by a duel with revolvers between two miners who had had some words respecting a woman one had mar-Hardinge and Greenwood, the murderers of Wm. Maher, of Detroit, were sentenced at Sandwich, Ont., and will explate their crime on a Canadian scaffold, on the 12th of De-

Dr. G. Fayette Taylor, of New York, has been swarded \$20,000 damages against the ele-rated railroad company because it ran trains past a house he had rented for hospital pur-

poses.
Dr. Leython Walker, once a prominent physician of St. Louis, died in the hospital on the 24th and was burried in the potter's field. He was once a millionaire, but took to drink and died a pauper.

The West Shore railroad is in operation west of Syracuse and only needs two miles of track building to enter Buffalo. Much interest is manifested as to its western connections, of which nothing definite is yet known.

A saloon at Greenwich, Conn., is partly in New York and partly in Connecticut, and liquor is sold in either State at the option of the bartender. The saloon was purposely built in this position to avoid the laws of both States.

Mr. Baumeister, of Baltimore, a well known German citizen, nearly killed his wife on the 9th inst., and on the 26th she committed sui-cide. She was crazed with fear that her hus-band would make another attempt on her life. Mrs. David Moses, the fat woman who was

maried to a New York Jew, died last week at Baltimore, Md. She weighed 517 pounds, and it is supposed that the rapid in-crease of fat about the heart caused her death. James Crawford, an aged man, and his wife, living near Clinton Falls, Ind., were clubbed by two tramps and left for dead last week. The s, who had just been given supper, sto

\$15 and fled. The aged couple will probably

die.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' suit against the city of New Orleans is now before the United States supreme court. The record in the case forms a volume weighing over 200 pounds, containing 3,200,000 words, and requiring two men to open

and snut.

A girl named Ingus, aged 12, was drowned while skating on a pond at Elkhorn, Manitoba, on the 24th. Two brothers tried to save her, and all perished in sight of their mother on the bank. Must be a fine country to live in where they have skating in October.

The walnut tree which served as a whipping post where deserters and tories were punished during the revolution still stands near Fishkill, N.Y. The iron rings to which the culprits were tied while being whipped are hidden by the bark that has grown over them.

Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1884, will be washington so that any rec. 22, 1805, win ontable for two other events of national importance, namely, the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Bolivar, the liberator of Peru, in New York, and the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Washington, in Venezuela, South America.

At Wheeling, W. Va., Mr. Henderson pointed his rifle at his step-daughter's lover, who was talking to her at the gate, and told him to leave. The lover did not go, and the irate paternal fired, hitting the young lady, who rushed in front of her lover and received the ball to her shoulder. ball in her shoulder.

A farmer named G. W. Williams, living near Wauseon, Ohio, and his wife, were found dead in their house on the 26th inst. They had been murdered, and it is supposed for the sake of a small sum of money Mr. Williams had received from the sale of clover seed. A baby six weeks old was found in the house, nearly famished.

Foreign.

It is said that cholora is again on the increase

Society ladies of Berlin have agreed to buy no more dresses at Paris.

In the Bombay province of India 9,483 cases of leprosy are under treatment. Forty-one thousand colliers in Yorkshire, England, want an advance in wages.

Another general arrest of socialists and nihilists was ordered last week at St. Petersburg. Cossacks are congregating in the Russia-

Sir Moses Montflore, a wealthy and benevo-lent Jew of England, celebrated his 100th birth-day on the 24th ult. By an accident at the iron foundry of Leoni

zot, Paris, last week, ten persons were killed and several others seriously injured. It is said that the Czar has intrusted Counts

Richter, the secessionist deputy, who was ar-

age toward royalty in a public address, has just been sentenced at Berlin to six months imprisonment.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroi

Unjust Taxation.

In a recent reply in this column, to an inquiry as to whether "blooded cattle" were taxable, there occured an unguarded remark about the privilege of the taxpayer to have his assessment reduced by the amount of his indebtedness in certain cases. Though the remark was not pertinent to the question being answered, its accuracy was very properly questioned by our unknown friend "S. B. M.," whose communication was thankfully received, and published in our last issue. "S. B. M." is right. Under our late tax law the Supervisor was required to "set down" the visor was required to "set down" the true value of the taxable property of each taxpayer "deducting from the money at interest or other credits of such person, the amount of money upon which he pays interest together in the town of Macon, Lenawee County, three miles east and half a mile south of Penning three miles east and half a mile south of terest, together with his other bona fide 365. A similar provision is in part em-bodied in the control of t bodied in the new tax law enacted in 1882. That is to say, there is the same provision for ascertaining the amount of the taxpayer's indebtedness and the amount of his credits; but there seems to be no express provision for deducting the one from the other. The new law reads: "He (the Supervisor) shall also estimate the true cash value of all the personal property of each person, and set the same down opposite the name of such person." down opposite the name of such person."
Laws 1882, page 12. There is nowhere in the new law any express provision for reducing the assessment in any way by reducing the assessment in any way by the amount of the indebtedness, so that it seems likely that there is now no escape from double taxation, if the letter of the law as above quoted is observed. But as we said in a former article, credits are in the great majority of cases never assessed at all. Even in the large cities where at all. Even in the large cities where much effort is made to get all taxable property into the assessment, not much more is accomplished than the taxing of those mortgages which are on record. This tax is quite often dodged by having the mortgages made to some non resident who assigns it back to the real mortgagee, which assignment is not p n record. Inspite of the law, no matter w stringent its provisions, the property will by \$5 to \$20 Address blues

hook and crook escape all taxation will probably always greatly excel that which may in effect be taxed twice. H. A. H.

For immediate purification of the blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla always. No other like it,

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Important Stock Sale

It is said the Princess of Wales is incurably | Shorthorn Cattle and Trotting Horses.

On Wednesday, November 14th

on the Fair Grounds, at Pon'iac, Mich., I shall offer at auction my entire stock of well bred trotting horses and Shorthorn cattle.

The Shorthorn cattle comprise 13 head, with the bull German's Lord Barrington (Vol. 25 A. H. B.) by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Geraldine 17th by Marmuduke 33193, at the head.

Among the horses to be sold is the standard bred trotting stallion Hambletonian Chief, by Challenger, a son of Almont, dam by Dewall's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, second dam uy Gray Eagle. The black mare Star, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Lucy Garnett; second dam Lucy Fowler, dam of Tom Bowling. A brown mare, seven years old, bred by Dr. Horr, of Lexington, Kentucky, by Mambrino Boy, record 2:234; first dam by Washington Denmark, son of Washington, by Napoleon, by Mambrino Boy, record 2:234; first dam by Garlen Denmark, son of Washington, by Mapoleon, by Messenger. There are ten others to be offered, equally well bred.

Also a fine flock of full-blood American Merino Sheep, many of the breeding ewes eligible to registry.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. Lunch at 12 o'clock.

t is said that the Czar has intrusted Counts is the view of a constitution of a constitution, and that he will make suitable reforms.

at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.—Approved notes at 5 per cent per annum, or 3 per cent off for cash. For catalogues address

For catalogues address

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J. P. Foster & Son, Auctioneers. n23-3

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MAINARD raised by O. B. Hadwin, Worcester, Mass., three years old, No. 2130 American Herd Book. Took second preminm at State Fair this fall. Will sell cheap to prevent breeding in and in. Address It E. A. SNOW, Dearborn, Mich.

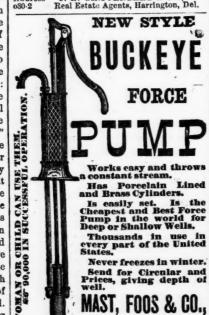
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No fancy prices paid: give references. 023-2t Box 45, East Side, Ypsilanti, Mich

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indebtedness." Compiled Laws 71, page To those Wanting Good Farms.



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The fine young Jersey bull, Roscoe, mulberry fawn solid color, black points, now 16 months old, will be sold cheap. He was bred by Mr. F. V. Smith, of Coldwater, and sired by Bobby Burns 3979, dam Lulu of Poplar Ridge Farm 8748, American Jersey Cattle Club Register. This is a choice animal, both individually and in breeding, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Address 9-4t JAMES PRITCHARD, TEKONSHA, MICH.

FOR SALE. Three Shorthorn bull calves; nine to eleven months old; red in color and good size. Also some choice Poland-China swine of both sexes. A few good Merino rams, registered and unregistered.

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This choice here rumbering near ly forty, is head ed by the young bull Farmer's Son 6267. First Prize at Michi-gan State Fair in 1882, in yearling class. His sire Glory, has wor more prizes that any bull ever im-ported into this country. Some choice ani-mals for sale. Visitors welcome. Address

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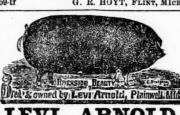
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Good Stock of Horses FOR SALE

I will sell to close out balance of my entire stock of horses at low rates: Young Sir Watkins, a very fine two year old draught stallion; some good one year old mare colts by the trotting Clyde horse Michigan, dams by Dewey & Stewart's Napoleon. These will make fine strong mares from which to raise strong carriage horses, a cross I have long been after. Also some good drivers, well broken, and a good team of Clyde geldings three and four years old and well broken. Young Sir Wathids was bred by Thomas Evans, of Ontarlo, by imported Sir Watkins, dam by Farmer's Glory, g. d. by Byron. I also have a flock of first-class imported Long Wool sheep to sell cheap. I will also sell a nice forty acres o' land well improved near our city, also team and implements.



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Largest, best and most complete herds of these breeds, and finest piggery la Michigan. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting these choice herds together. We warrant satisfac-tion to all who may favor us with orders. All Breeding Stock Registered.

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Michigan Duke, by 3d Grand Duke of Airdrie 32760, dam, Royal Duchess 5th, by Loudon Duke 15th 20274.

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Red King, by Rose Duke 42481, dam Red Queen 4th by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350), Lord Byron 44168, by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350), out of Tea Rose 3d by Tom Scott 31288.

These animals are in good shape, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. F. MOORE, 11-2m*

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REGISTERED MERINO RAMS. I hrve on hand a choice lot of Registered Me ino rams sired by General Dix and other well ored rams. Will sell cheap. Address E. BRACKETT.

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Mich, and the best strains of blood in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Young stock for sale, not akin, Also Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited, Batisfaction guaranteed. SHEEP.-Merinos.

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The only flock and herd of imported Shropshire sheep in Livingston Co., and the oldest established in Central Michigan. All lambs this season from the imported prize ram "Roderick Dhu," bred by T. A. Parry, Shropshire, England. Orders for young stock taken now.

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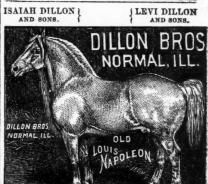
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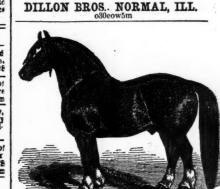
Ohio, breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep. Prize Winners. Stock for sale. 219-19

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(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.) **NEW IMPORTATIONS** Arrived in fine condition July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals. STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LO-CATED AT NORMAL. pposite the Illinois Central and Chicago and liton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake frie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address



Donald Dinnie: More Clydesdales than Ever. 175 head of superior imported Clydesdale Stal-ions, Mares and Fillies now on hand and for sale. lions, Mares and Fillies now on naturations of Nearly 100 (this summer of 1883 importations) now arriving from Scotland, making the largest and most attractive lot of Clydesdales in the world. Also English draft and Cleveland Bay Stallions. Persons wanting Clydesdales of either sex or of any age, can always be supplied at my place at moderate prices. Correspondence so-licited and inspection of stock invited.

On Thursday, November 1st. 1883. On Thursday, November 1st. 1883.

I will make my Second Annual Sale at AUCTION of imported Clydesdale Horses at my stock farm near Alexis, Illinois. 25 choice imported mares, the most of them in foal to two of the most noted prize winning stallions in America, Prince George Frederick and Pointsman; also a number of imported Clydesdale stallions, and my entire lot of grade Clyde mares and fillies, the get of the great horses, Jonnie Coope, Donald Dinnie, and King Edward. This will be the largest sale of Clydesdales ever made in America.

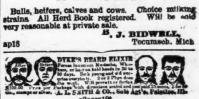
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ROBERT HOLLOWAY. ROBERT HOLLOWAY,

A. J. MURPHY. Breeder of Pure-bred Records POLAND CHINA SWINE, PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. Myherd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs stree by Arbold's Sambo, Black Ton, Hopertul. Murphy's W. S. and Dixte. Stock first class. Prices reason-able. Special rates by express.

Alexis, Ills.

SHORTHORNS For Sale.





AUTUMNAL DREAMS.

When the maple turns to crimson, And the sassafras to gold: When the gentian's in the meadow, And the aster on the wold; When the noon is lapped in vapor, And the night is frosty cold;

When the chestnut hurrs are opened. And the acorns drop like hail, And the drowsy air is startled, With the thumping of the flail With the drumming of the partridge, And the whistle of the quail;

Through the rustling woods I wander, Through the jewels of the year, From the yellow uplands calling, Seeking her who is still dear; She is near me in the autumn.

She, the beautiful, is near. Through the smoke of burning summer, When the weary winds are still, I can see her in the valley.

I can hear her on the hill, In the splendor of the woodlands, In the whisper of the rill. For the shores of earth and heaven

Meet, and mingle in the blue: She can wander down the glory To the places that she knew, Where the happy lovers wandered In the days when life was true. So I think when days are sweetest,

And the world is wholly fair, She may sometime steal upon me Through the dimness of the air, With the cross upon her bosom, And the amaranth in her hair. Once to meet her, ah! to meet her. And to hold her gently fast Till I blessed her, till she blessed me That were happiness at last;

In the autumns of the past! -Bayard Taylor.

That were bliss beyond our meetings,

THE DAY THAT IS COMING.

Tlera man shall work and betlink him, and re joice in the deeds of his hand, yet come home in the even too faint an weary to stand.

n that time a'coming shall work and have n o-morrow's lack of earning and the hunger

trange, new, wonderful justice! But for whom shall we gather the gain? To ourselves and for each of our fellows

hand shall labor in vain. Then all mine and all thine shall be ours, and more shall any man crave

I ciriches that serve for nothing but to fetter friend for a slave. Arcwhat wealth then shall be left us when nor 'shall gather gold

pine the sold? Nay what save the lovely city, and the little house on the hill,

It is he wastes and the woodland beauty, and the happy fields we till, And he homes of ancient stories, the tombs of

the mighty dead; And he wise men seeking out marvels, and the

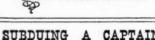
And e painter's hand of wonder, and the mar ons fiddle bow, At c he banded choirs of music-all those that do

these shall be ours and all men's, nor shall

any lack a share Of he toil and the gain of living in the days whe

he world grows fair. -William Morris

Miscellaneous.



SUBDUING A CAPTAIN.

'Then there's Captain Crawford. Of him it behooves us to speak with bated breath. He is fairly good-looking, but he be lieves himself an Adonis, has a comical way of saying things which make you ugh, and is agreeable to a certain ex-

tent, but believes himself to be a original genius who would take the world by storm if-mark the 'if'-he thought is worth so taking. He is also rich, and is possessed by the idea that every mother wants him for one of her daughters, and that all the daughters re in love with him; therefore, as the world will generally take you at your own valuation, providing you have sufficient confidence on the subject-which he ertainly has-he is regarded with awe and admiration by lots of women who ought to know better. Of course he is a flirt, though he flirts in a manner quite peculiar to himself. It is against his principles ever to put himself out for anybody or anything; but, coming, as to night, on a party of strangers, he will look about, know at a glance which woman will be the most likely to amuse him, and, tacking himself on to her with slow deliberation, will graciously permit her to do so for as long or short a time as she may happen to be easily get-at-able. In this way he has broken a good many hearts, and boasts, or rather doesn't boast -for that isn't in his line-but contrives to imply, by the calm superiority of his manner, that his own has never been touched."

This description of one of the guests at a country house, was given by its youngest daughter to another guest, a fair big blue eyes fringed by long black lashes. She was sitting on the hearth-rug, amidst an untidy confusion of outdoor garments and wraps, and was busily employed in lect I have the reputation of a beauty curling the feathers of her hat. Before she could answer, another girl looked up from the flowers she was arranging in bouquets, and remarked-

"Alice hates him."

"So I perceive," replied the golden haired damsel on the hearthrug; and, looking up mischievously into Alice's face, she added, "Are you one of the victims of this hero's peculiar style of

flirtation?" "Oh, dear, no!" Alice answered with perfect candor. "I don't amuse him; so he treats me with great civility, because he considers it due to himself as a gentle man and one who can trace his family back to one of Boadicea's followers-none of your vulgar modern Conquerers for

"I shall make it my business, as long as I am here, to take him down," remarked the owner of the blue eyes.

"I think, Miss Ethel, you had better let flowers. "Alice has been hardly fair to him, for he is undoubtedly popular both with men and women."

"Besides," chimed in Alice, "he won't give you the chance. You are not his style.'

"Pooh!" retorted Ethel. "I shall fine the chance; and, as for not being his style, girls, before he leaves this house he shall propose to me, and I shall refuse him!"

The sisters were so scandalized by this announcement that it was some time before they could find words to express their horror; at last Flora said-

"I hope, Ethel, you don't intend to be come fast."

"Fast? No; but I intend to confer benefit on society by taking down this then, glancing indifferently at him-"I man who thinks so much of himself." "You will be clever if you do," mutter

ed Alice. "I will. Oh, won't I dance upon his feelings, Alice! You may come and listen through the keyhole to his proposal."

Flora's face expressed strong disap proval, but Alice asked-

"But how are you going to set abou "Oh, when I have met Captain Craw ford, and understand him a little, I shall

see! Thackeray says-oh, bother, I forget now what he does say!-but it's something about any woman being able to to marry any man. Now I don't want to marry this creature; I only- Ah. there's the dressing-bell, and I haven't unpacked a thing!" Springing up with astonishing alacrity, she gathered her wraps together, rattling on-"I'm sure I've forgotten the key of my box! Oh dear, I wish I could pick up a rich hus band! I do hate unpacking. I shall be late for dinner. Happy thought! I will be late, and burst suddenly on his admir ing gaze alone in my glory, instead of dawning slowly on his perceptions amongst everybody else. The old room, suppose, Flora?"

Away she went, dropping veil, gloves and various small articles before she even reached the door. But Ethel Raine though she talked so recklessly in private was usually tolerably well-behaved in public, and nothing was farther from her thoughts than to be intentionally late for dinner. Therefore she was much dis mayed to hear the bell ring before she was ready; and, when she crept into the dining-room after every one had gone in. it was with a considerably heightened color and a subdued manner which contrasted curiously with the bravado airs she had given herself up-stairs. When she re covered from her confusion, she found herself being greeted with some effusion, by her left-hand neighbor, a youth just transplanted from Eton to Cambridge and consequently filled with a great idea of his own importance; but he had as fervent an admiration for Ethel as was consistent with the still more fervent admiration he at present entertained for [himself.

All was fish that came to Ethel's net She was always ready to be amused by anybody or everybody; so she turned her blue eyes on Tom Grainger, and forgot all about Captain Crawford, till, in a pause in her lively chatter, she found Alice look ing at her very meaningly from the oppo site side of the table. Following the direction of her eyes, she took a survey of the gentleman on her right, and it suddenly dawned on her that he was the famous Captain Crawford. This discovery filled her with the liveliest delight. He however took no notice of her, so she had to content herself with listening to his conversation with the lady she had taken in to dinner, which she did with so much interest that she had very little attention left to bestow on Tom Grainger. He wondered a little at her change of manner. but did not altogether object to it, as it gave him the opportunity of talking a little about himself, which Miss Ethel had not hitherto allowed him to do.

Apparently Captain Crawford found the handsome widow he had taken in to dinner decidedly amusing, for he sat down beside her afterwards in the draw ing-room, and never stirred for the rest of the evening. Ethel, observing all this, put him out of her thoughts for the present, and abandoned herself to enjoyment in whatever shape it might come

Alice Layton followed Ethel to he room that night to remark mockingly-"Well, you haven't done much yet with Captain Crawford!"

"Oh, I've been taking his measure!" Ethel replied. "I have it now on my fingers' ends.'

"He doesn't admire you. I heard him tell mamma that you were too small, and that blue eyed women were always hum-

bugs. "He shall find out the truth of that to

his cost, and admire me too before he leaves the house." But Alice shook her head.

"I'm afraid Mrs. Lord is already in possession of the field. What will you do about her?"

"The widow? Leave her alone, to be sure! You don't suppose I am going to pretty girl with pale yellow wavy hair and lower myself by quarreling over any man with any woman. As long as Mrs. Lord can keep him, she may; but I have taken his measure, as I said, and I think-recoland, though he may not admire me, that goes a long way with any man-I rather think a judicious mixture of politelyveiled indifference and a small amount of skillfully-spread butter, together with a studiously-concealed tendresse for some

body else, unknown, will settle him." This struck Alice as being nonsense but it also had a worldly ring in it that, Flora not being there to do so, she felt it | Alice lingering to observe-

her duty to reprove. "You talk so wildly, Ethel dear. don't think mamma would like to hear

"Well, she doesn't hear me," replied the incorrigible Ethel. "And now goodnight. I can't afford to lose my beauty sleep, for I want to look my best to-mor

And she did look her best the next morning, though her dress was only a plain dark serge; for Ethel was an orphan without a relative in the world except her Lord had very little opportunity of monohim alone," said Flora, still busy with the grandfather, with whom she lived, and polizing Captain Crawford. However, who was by no means over-burdened when she came down dressed for the ball, I impression left is so bad."

with this world's goods, therefore she had she was indeed arrayed for conquest-in not the means of dressing smartly; but she had the knack of making everything she wore look nice.

Even Captain Crawford, in spite of his professed antipathy to blue eyes, could hardly have helped being pleased with her appearance, when, on coming out, he found her standing on the door step watching the party mount.

"Are you not going to ride, Miss Raine?" he asked.

"No: I'm afraid. "That's a pity. You lose a great deal

of pleasure.' "Do I?" she questioned listlessly, all her interest apparently on the horses;

see you are got up for riding. I shouldn't have thought you were a hunting man." "Why not?"-a little gleam of triumph coming over his face at the reflection that she must have been observing him

pretty closely. But she had no idea of allowing him to cherish this pleasing delusion, and answered carelessly, her eyes still idly rov-

ing around-"Oh, Idon't know! Every body one sees, if only for a moment, leaves some sort of impression on one's mind. I sup-

pose that is the one you have left on mine." "That I am not a hunting man? Curi ous, isn't it?"

"Yes," then, as if suddenly aroused to consciousness of what she was saying "Oh, dear, what am I saying? I'm sure don't know!"

"Where is your horse, Captain Crawford?" cried Mrs. Lord, who, mounted on a fine animal lent her by a friend in the neighborhood, and attired in an exquisite ly fitting habit, looked remarkably hand-

"Coming," he said laconically, and then, to Ethel, with a glance towards the widow. "Admire her?" He looked down at her with evident curiosity for an answer.

"I do indeed; she is very handsome." There was not a trace of reluctance or pretended enthusiam in her tone. It was simply the natural statement of a fact. His horse being led round at this moment she disappeared within doors without seeing him mount; nevertheless she noted from the window that he rode down the avenue beside Mrs. Lord.

The party returned very early, all more or less cross, having had a bad day. About five o'clock Captain Crawford strolled into the drawing-room, in search of amusement. There was Mrs. Lord ready for him, arrayed in her most fascinating tea-gown, but perhaps he had had enough of her society in the hunting-field. for he did not take the chair beside her. and, declining tea, went into the inner room, where he found Ethel buried amongst the cushions of a huge arm chair, reading a novel, from which she merely looked up on his entrance, and then took no farther notice of him.

"You seem very comfortable," he said at last, when he found that she had no intention of starting a conversation. "I am, thank you," she replied, just

glancing at him over the top of her book, as he leaned against the mantlepiece, and then continuing to read.

Captain Crawford was beginning to have a notion that this little lady, though she was small, fair, and blue-eyed, might be able to amuse him if she chose; but she evidently did not choose, and he was much surprised thereat. Without being uite so vain a man as Alice Layton had been pleased to represent him, he was accustomed to be petted by the fair sex, and, though he had occasionally experienced hard snubbing, this careless indifference was something new-so new that, in order to fathom it, he exerted himself to make another remark.

"What have you been doing with yourself all day?"

"Meditating"-this time not even rais ing her eyes.

"Yes-on my ball-dress for to-morrow. Then there was silence again, till Ethel looked up with an impatient air that said plainly, "I wish you would go away and leave me in peace," which roused a spirit of opposition in him, determining him to stay: but he could not make up his mind to go so far as to offer another observation. How much longer Ethel would have read, and Captain Crawford have stood before the fire, glancing at her furtively, and stroking his mustache, it is impossible to say, for, after the silence had lasted about two minutes, Mrs. Lord came in. She looked suspiciously at Ethel, but addressed herself to Captain Crawford.

"We are going to play billiards; won't you come, Captain Crawford? Indeed you must; we cannot do without you." "Can't you? Miss Raine, do you play

billiards?" "Sometimes."

what becomes of them.'

"You had better come too." "No, not this evening."

"Oh, you must!" said Alice, who had just entered. "You really can play well." "I can't. My heroine is being chased by a wild bull, and the hero, who has only one leg, is looking on helplessly over the hedge. I really can't leave them in that deplorable position without knowing

"No, indeed," said Mrs. Lord, with great enthusiasm. "I never can lay down a novel when I once get fairly into

In point of fact, she never took one up, nor a book of any kind, except a fashion able magazine; and yet she contrived somehow to make herself agreeable to too excited." men; and she walked Captain Crawford off now before he could say another word,

"I don't think you will succeed at this

"Indeed! That's your opinion, is it? dreadfully. I rather-no, I don't, but he is rather nice.

"Oh, Ethel, Ethel," began Alice, but, hearing herself called, she ran off, without bestowing the advice she had intended for her friend. The men were all out shooting the best part of the next day, so that even Mrs.

pale yellow satin, with diamonds sparkling in her dark hair. Ethel was all in white, and looked her very best; but, alas, her very best faded into insignificance beside the widow's stately beauty! But she was in exceeding high spirits, so much so that Mrs. Layton, who took a motherly interest in the lonely girl whom nobody kept in any sort of order, deemed it best to take her with the matrons in the landau, sending her own steadier girls in the omnibus with the rest of the party. Ethel was inclined to sulk in consequence of this arrangement: but as her companions did not take the least notice, she found it expedient to recover her temper to the billiard-playing. before they arrived at their destination. She danced the first valse with Tom Grainger, and saw that Captain Crawford had Mrs. Lord for a partner. Everybody who did not know was asking everybody else the name of the woman in yellow satin and diamonds; and all who did happen to know gave themselves important airs in consequence. In fact, Mrs. Lord carried all before her; and Captain Crawford did not exactly dance attendance on her, but followed lazily in her train of admirers.

A conviction began to force itself on Ethel's mind that this ball would not be the scene of unequaled pleasure she had expected-not for lack of partners-she always had plenty of them; but even a superfluity of partners is not always for happiness, though no doubt to a wellregulated mind it ought to be; Ethel's however, was not a well-regulated mind. For some time she conducted herself with great propriety, returning to her chaperon immediately after each dance. Once she was rewarded, if she considered it in that light, by Captain Crawford's sitting down beside her and inquiring how she was enjoving herself, to-which she of course replied that she had never enjoyed herself more in her life; and then, after offering in perfect good faith to introduce some young men to her if she were not dancing enough, he strolled away to Mrs. Lord.

After this Ethel threw propriety to the winds, and plunged into a frantic flirtation with a weak-eyed and weak-minded young man, whose head she so completely turned by her smiles and the liveliness of her conversation that for the next three weeks he spent all his spare time inditing epistles to her in which he offered to lay his life, with all he possessed, at her feet, never having courage to send any of them, but always carrying one in his pocket, so that in the event of being suddenly inspired with the requisite courage. he should have it at hand to despatch at once. Ethel was routed out of a corner where she had been sitting for about an hour encouraging this unfortunate youth to talk nonsense to her, by Captain Crawford, who said, a little satirically,-"I'm sorry to disturb you, Miss Raine;

but all our party are ready to go, and Mrs. Layton is looking for you." Up jumped Ethel, and, with a cool nod to her victim, took Captain Crawford's

arm, remarking gaily as they went back to the ball-room-"Now I shall get a wigging."

"'Pon my word, I think you deserve t," he said drily.

"Captain Crawford did not dance with you at all, did he?" inquired Flora, as she and her sister paused at Ethel's door to say good-night. "Of course he didn't," said Alice; "he

is a great deal too vain of his height and noon," he said, presently. "May I call his fine figure to make himself look ridiculous by dancing with so small a person. "I got on very well without him," Ethel said, with a little toss of her head, but something very like tears in her eyes.

"He doesn't really care for dancing," pursued Alice; "but he thinks he and Mrs. Lord make such a handsome couple that he does not object to showing off with her."

"Oh, I'm sick of Mrs. Lord and her mart gowns!" cried Ethel pettishly. 'Good-night;" and she entered her room, slamming the door in her friends' faces with very scant courtesy.

Most of the party left the next day, with the exception of Mrs. Lord, who was going on to a house in the neighborhood on Monday, and Captain Crawford, who was to remain for a shooting-party on Wednesday and Thursday. Ethel always came for an indefinite period. Mrs. Lord kept pretty strict guard over Captain Crawford all day, but went to her room to rest after tea under the delusion that her captive was safe in the smoking-room till dinner-time; but le appeared in the drawing-room ten minutes after she had left it.

"Will you come and play billiards, Miss Raine?"

"Yes, I don't mind," Ethel said, her tone very demure, but her eyes sparkling. "Miss Alice is coming to mark for us. I hear you play very well.'

"This is an honor unto which I was not born," remarked Ethel, in a perfect audible aside to Alice. "I fear I shall collapse under the weight of it.'

This little piece of satire reaching his ears, Captain Crawford turned round to look at her and laugh, as he led the way to the billiard-room. Ethel could play billiards-it was about the only accomplishment she possessed-and she won the first game; but her success elated her so much that her spirits ran away with her, and she now played so badly that her adversary took her to task.

"Look here, Miss Raine; next week I'll give you a lesson every night. You would play very well, but you want ballast in this as in everything-you get

"You are very kind. Suppose I wer to give you a lesson instead. You would be a good player if you had a little less ballast in that and everything else. You are too much in the habit of pretending you don't think anything worth any But, Alice, you maligned that poor man trouble. The sense of your own dignity weighs you down."

> "I am greatly honored by your having studied my character so attentively," he said, much amused. She flushed to the roots of her hair, say-

ing angrily— "I have never studied your character It is written on every line of your faceit is revealed in every word and gesture. "It must be very unpleasant, seeing the

His voice was cold; and, having turned her clear judgment to be dimmed by foolaway, Ethel did not see the smile on his ish sentimentality, observedface. A shadow came over her own; and, after a moment's silence, she said meekly, almost entreatingly-"I beg your pardon; I'm afraid I was

rude; I didn't mean to be." "Oh, Ethel, you goose!" murmured Alice under her breath; but Captain Crawford's somewhat cynical face softened as

it never did to Mrs. Lord, though he only said-

"Rude! I should think so; but I don't mind." Mrs. Lord's face at dinner was rather expressive when some allusion was made

"I'll give you a hint, Ethel," Alice said, as they walked to church on Sunday. Captain Crawford and the widow being ever so far behind. "Mrs. Lord is afraid of you." "Please don't!" said Ethel, piteously.

'It is not kind of you to remind me of the dreadful nonsense I talked the other day. It was only a joke. I couldn't cut out Mrs. Lord, and-and I don't wish to; and he really isn't so bad as you said, at any rate," finished Ethel, her usual spirit suddenly regaining the ascendency. couldn't be bothered undertaking so hopeess a task as taking him down."

Certainly, as long as Mrs. Lord was in the house, it was a hopeless task, for nobody got a chance of speaking to the Captain; but whether this was the out of the room, in a fit of offended result of his admiration or her skillful pertinacity it is not easy fresh attempts at consolation. to say. But Mrs. Lord went away on the Monday, her last words being ad; dressed to Captain Crawford. "You will be sure to come and see me

in London?" "Oh, certainly, if I happen to find my-

self there!" he replied; and then, as she drove away, he said to Ethel, who had come out with the rest to see her depart-"I wonder how much she spends on

her clothes?" But Ethel would not be betrayed into

spitefulness. "A good deal, I daresay-and quite right, if she has it. So much beauty deserves a fine setting. How shall we console you for her departure?" she added. saucily.

"If I tell you, will you undertake the task?"

But he received no answer, for Ethel had followed the others indoors. The house was fu'll again the next day for the shooting; but Captain Crawford did not seem to find any of the ladies sufficiently amusing to replace Mrs. Lord. Alice, however, found a little amusement for herself, insomuch that she had no time to watch Ethel's proceedings. Flora never had taken much interest in them, and Ethel herself was unusully quiet on the subject. But she was very good-tempered, which was a sign that she was at least not bored. So the days slipped by. On Thursday night, Mrs. Layton, being late, sent down a message that they were not to wait dinner for her. Mr. Layton, giving his arm to a dowager, requested the the others to follow as they pleased. Captain Crawford, with more alacrity than was usual with him, immediately offered to exert himself to be agreeable during dinner; and Ethel made no sarcastic remarks on the honor done her, but listened

to him with a happy smile. "I am going away to-morrow afteron Mr. Raine when I am in London?"

Ethel replied, quietly. Later in the evening she happened to be alone in the inner drawing-room, looking for some prints that somebody wanted, when Captain Crawford followed her

thither. "Don't look for those things now. Miss see you in London."

"I said you might come and see grandpapa," Ethel corrected, demurely. " I have known you for only ten days; but ten days in the same house together constitute a much more intimate acquaintanceship than ten years spent within half a mile of each other. So there's no good my waiting to speak. You know me as well now as you would after twenty years. I can't make fine speeches; but I love you,

Ethel. Will you be my wife?" It ought to have touched her, a declar ation of love so simple and straightforward, and from a man that more than one charming woman had tried to captivate in vain. For the few seconds that he was speaking a struggle was raging in her breast, though she stood so quietly with The demons of vanity and mischief conquered. Raising her blue eyes wonderingly to his face, she said-bh, so innocent-

"I am so sorry! How could I know were such a flirt that it never occurred to me that your attentions were serious."

He looked at her for a moment thunderstruck, and then walked quietly out of the room. A minute after she rushed out by another door, and escaped to her room by a side staircase. It was late then, and everybody was saying good-night in the drawing-room; so Ethel was not missed till Flora and Alice, passing her door, be thought themselves of her and went in. She was sitting on the hearth-rug, with a very woeful countenance, and was by no

means glad to see them "What do you want? I have a head ache," she said, petulantly. "Have you, dear? You had better go

to bed quickly then," Flora said, kindly, "I believe you are thinking of Captain Crawford, and your failure with regard to him," Alice laughed. "I'm thinking of my success," Ethel re

torted, reflecting that, if she had paid dearly for her triumph, she might as well make the most of it. "He has proposed to me, and I have refused him. But she rather spoilt the effect of that

announcement by bursting into tears, also considerably marring Alice's enjoyment, for her face, which had assumed a look of keen delight, clouded over at this finale. She was too dismayed to speak; but Flora, who prided herself on having a well-balanced mind and never allowing and tippet. Her eyes were hidden by

"You had better have accepted him; you would have had your triumph just the same-in fact, a greater one; for, as it is, I don't see how people are to know any thing about it.'

Ethel continued crying, and said noth

"I wouldn't distress myself about it, said Alice, soothingly. "He will very soon get over it." But this piece of consolation quite fail-

"I dare say he will," wailed Ethel But it isn't that. Oh, I am ashamed of myself! Why did I ever make that foolsh, unwomanly resolve? Oh, why did you allow me? What shall I do? What shall I do?" "You see, wrong-doing always brings

its own punishment," said Flora sententiously, thinking it an excellent opportunity for a moral lesson But Ethel, far from showing herself in

clined to profit by it, stopped crying and turned on her fiercely.

"I wish you would go away; I hate you You are so self-righteous. You are only fit to be the matron in some reformatory. Do you never, never do anything wrong.'

With this lame conclusion-for she had meant to say something smart, only nothing had occurred to her-Ethel relapsed into tears again, and Flora stalked dignity. But Alice remained to make

"It will all come right," she said not ex actly clear as to the sense in which it ought to come right.

But Ethel was inconsolable. It never could come right; look at it as she would, each aspect was more hopeless than the last. He had paid her the highest compliment a man can pay a woman; and she had repaid him with flippant imperti nence. He loved her, and she had hurt his feelings. Now after to-morrow she would never see him again, and he would never know.

Alice, who was beginning to see how the matter stood, went on another tack. "If you knew Captain Crawford as well

as I do, you would know that, if he had had the remotest suspicion that you were running after him he would never have cared for you. Besides, though you talk so grandly, I have never observed that you put your schemes into practice. You are always as meek as a mouse in his presence, exactly like yourself."

"Oh, but I had the intention; it wa just as bad!"

And on this point Ethel took her stand and would not be comforted; so that Alice was obliged at last to leave her still la menting in a forlorn attitude on the hearth-rug, and with the apparent intention of continuing to do so all night. From her appearance, when she cam

down to breakfast next morning, she might have kept her long vigil. As illluck would have it, the chair beside her was the last one remaining vacant when Captain Crawford appeared. However, he was equal to the occasion, if she was not. He looked as cool and nonchalant as ever, said "Good morning" to her as his arm to Ethel, and even went so far as | if they been on the easiest terms possible. looked after her during breakfast, and even occasionally addressed his conversation to her. He was so precisely the same as usual that poor little Ethel's nervous changes of color and her utter inability to swallow a morsel passed un-

noticed. meet in the neighborhood. Even Captain Crawford, who was going to leave by an afternoon train, went in for half-a-day's hunting. Alice and Ethel were left at home-the former because her pony was lame, the latter because she professed to be unwilling to leave her friend alone all Raine. I say; you said I might come and | day, as everybody was going to lunch at the house where the meet was. In spite, however, of her anxiety concerning her friend, Ethel did not take much pains to make her society agreeable to her. Sh was moody, not to say sulky, scowled if Alice ventured to mention Captain Craw ford, and yet declined to talk of any one else, and was, in fact, so unpleasant that Alice revolved in her own mind the advisability of leaving her to herself and going out for a walk on her own account. Reflecting however that this might be un civil, she suggested that Ethel should ac company her. That young lady acceding o the proposal with a dismal resignation that was by no means encouraging, they started in solemn silence soon after

luncheon. It was one of those still soft gray days downcast eyes; but the remembrance of that one sometimes sees in the middle of her rash resolution was strong within her. winter. There was not a sound to be heard but the occasional trills of a robin perched upon some leafless twig in the hedgerow, or the lowing of a cow in some distant field. The exquisite peace that lay upon everything could not fail to exyou were in earnest? I have always ercise a soothing effect even on the most heard-indeed have seen for myself-you ruffled temper, so Ethel became more amiable, if scarcely more cheerful. Presently they spied on the top of a high bank that ran along the road they were walking on a quantity of snowdrops, the first of the year. With an exclamation of delight, Alice climbed up the bank, whither Ethel followed her, and both set to work to pick the flowers. While they were thus occupied, the stillness of the air was broken by the sound of horses' hoofs com-

ing rapidly along. "Our party must be returning; they are very early;" Alice remarked.

then, her tone suddenly changing-"It is Captain Crawford." The next moment he had reined up his horse on the road close to them.

"I am afraid I shall miss my train," he said. "Do you know what o'clock it is? My watch has stopped." While Alice was taking out her watch

first time at Ethel, and, as his glance rested on her, all the anger and bitterness he had been cherishing against her died out of his heart in spite of himself. She made an exquisite picture standing there on the green bank, with a slight background of brambles and leafless hazel bushes, her hand full of snowdrops, her golden hair and fair face now set off to the best advantage by her little fur cap

their long lashes, for she had not courage to raise them. For a moment he looked, and then turned resolutely away.

"A quarter past three, do you say? I shall only just do it. Let me see. My

shortest way will be to jump into that field, and so across the farm." "Wait a minute!" cried Alice.

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bank is rotten here on this side." It was too late. The top of the bank was reached in safety; but, in leaving it, the horse's hind feet caused the earth to give way, and, before the frightened girls quite knew what had happened, Captain Crawford was lying motionless at the edge of the ditch, and the horse having struggled to his feet, was careering wildly over the field. It was the work of a moment to scramble down; and Ethel flung herself down upon her knees beside him. crying wildly-

"He is dead-oh, he is dead!" Alice, though hardly less terrified, was

more collected. "I will run for help; and you, Ethel, untie his cravat-I know that is the right thing to do-and then dip your handker. chief in the water that is in the ditch, and

bathe his face." With these directions, Alice hurried away in search of assistance, while Ethel, with trembling fingers, endeavored to carry them out. Having done so without any result, she abandoned herself to grief, and wept bitterly for some minutes. Sud denly Captain Crawford opened his eyes and regarded her curiously.

"Pray don't distress yourself so much on my account, Miss Raine," he said a little faintly. "I am not hurt; I was only stunned." But Ethel, who in her excited state of

mind hardly knew what she was saying cried out passionately-"Oh, Captain Crawford, forgive me. forgive me for the way I treated you yesterday! I am so sorry; and-and-it

wasn't true." It was a rather incoherent speech; but Captain Crawford seemed to understand it; for he took her hand in his, looked for a moment into her little tearstained face. and then leaned forward and kissed it.

In the capacity of bridesmaid Alice Layton assisted at the wedding, but even then could not help expressing, in most unflattering terms, her private opinion of the bridegroom to her fellow-bridesmaids, and regretted to the end of her life that Ethel had so speedily atoned for having "taken him down."

Characteristics of Eyes.

The eye shows character. The eyes of great warriors have almost always been gray, their brows lowering like thundering clouds. Inventor have large eyes, very full. Philosophers, the most illustrious, have had large and deep-set eves. The poets all have large, full eyes: musi cians' eves are large and lustrous. Buffon considers that the most beautiful eyes are the black and blue. We think we have seen black and blue eves that were far from beautiful. Byron says the gazelle will weep at the sound of music. The ga zelle's eves have been called the most beautiful in the world, and the greatest compliment an Arab can pay his mistres is to compare her eyes to a gazelle's Cleopatra had black eyes. Mary, Queen of Scots, had liquid gray eyes. Dark eyes show power, light eyes gentleness, an gray eyes sweetness. There is great mag netic power in the eyes of several of the lower animals. The lion's, the tiger's and the serpent's eyes are all magnetic. I well known the serpent will charm birds that are flying above it, until in great circles they will sweep down to the struction that awaits them. A friend the writer, a doctor, was one day walking in the field, when he saw an adder lyin on a rock. He drew near to examine it and presently looked at its eyes. He was attracted by their great beauty, and in voluntarily stepped forward two or three steps. Beautiful light flowed from them and seemed to bathe the very coils of the serpent. Gradually he drew closer, until just as he was almost within the reptile reach, he fell, feeling, as he said after ward, as though he had been struck by stone. When he became conscious his head was in a friend's lap. His firs words were: "Who struck me?" "N one struck you, Doctor; I saw you were charmed by the snake, and I struck it with a stone." He had struck the snake and the Doctor had felt the blow.

WALK MORE AND SLEEP SOUNDLY. Mr. John W. Cole, Principal of the Ga chool, Troy, N. Y., writes us:-

"Having been afflicted for several y past with illness, the cause of which was mown to me for a long time, and my co disability getting to be of so serious and di tressing a character as to cause great an to my family and friends, I became sat upon close investigation, that the cause sickness was the diseased condition of m neys and liver. At this time a friend who similar symptoms to mine informed me great improvement in his health by ta Hunt's Remedy and persuaded me to try it immediately commenced taking it, and fr the first bottle began to improve, and its o tinued use affords very encouraging results. can sleep soundly, walk better, am free fro pains, and the severe attacks of headache from which I have suffered so much have disappeared, and I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy for all purposes for which it is adtised. I will add in closing that my wife used it very successfully for preventing the attacks of sick headache with which she been afflicted from youth." "There is only one," Ethel said; and

ALMOST DISHEARTENED. A prominent citizen made us the follow statement:

" For several years I have been very ly afflicted with a severe pain in the ba More recently the pains had become severe, so much so that it was with difficult that I was able to get out of bed in the morn ing. I had tried various remedies without apparent relief. By the earnest solicita to reply to his question, he looked for the of a friend I commenced taking Hunt's R edy, about three weeks ago, andits instan-ous benefits are wonderful, for I have ha-pains in my back since taking the first tooses; and am relieved from the pains, and exhaustive weakness, the painful stands to the too too the t kidney . And I confidently ex pletely cured by the use of it. fully recommend Hunt's Rem are afflicted with any kidney of WM.

Walnut Street, Provide March 29, 1883.

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signed the slim to the belle, "Aw, miss, can you Why I'm like that apple you plucked from the

"Because it," she coughed, "is remarkably soft?" 'Aw,no; it needs pairing by you," stammered he Re-pairing, you mean, though because it is green, And rather insipid, might answer," laughed she, and not fully grown." Said the dude with a

Aw, were I that apple, perhaps you'd halve me. Andquarter you, too. Oh, for 'sauce' you will do' Spake the miss: "but now, tell me, why you're like the tree?"

"Recause-I've a heart," blushed the slim, grow-"Because-trees are sappy and crooked," said

"Aw, you're," smiled the slim, "like the trees, for you're woo'd." "You'd better say bored,' said the miss, "as

But trees, you perceive, make a bough when they So you, to be like them, may leave with a bow.

The Monkey Duty.

Owing to the vigilant efforts of our custom house officers, a sailor has just heen detected in the act of smuggling fifteen monkeys, and compelled to pay a fine in addition to the 20 per cent ad valorem duty which the tariff imposes upon

This arrest will not be in vain if it calls nublic attention to the unjust features of the duty on monkeys. Why should there be any duty on those interesting and improving beasts? The monkey duty is not protective. The only monkeys indigenous in this country are those of the green species with sky-blue tails that are seen only by western statesmen after prolonged indulgence in whiskey. These monkeys need no protection, for the imported pauper monkeys of Africa and Brazil can never come into competition with them or reduce their numbers and efficiency. It may be said that the monkey duty is designed to protect the native "dude," but this would be untrue. since the dude never travels in connection with handorgans, and his prosperity would not be affected even if the country were to be flooded with cheap foreign monkeys. While the monkey duty is not protective, neither can it be classed as a source of revenue. So few monkeys pass through the custom house that the monkey duty does not pay the cost of its collection. Why, then, should swers to this question may be sent in sealed envelopes directed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

mentioned tried to smuggle his monkeys. use would be to dress them in outland-Corean Ambassadors or Haytian Generals. achieved by the monkey duty.

arate duty. But in vain does the Italian fers, and nothing is gained except the ex terioration of the element in music. There can be no doubt that monkeys should be placed upon the free list.

Found a Cinnamon Bear Instead of

Silver. A gentleman from the Las Vegas Hot Springs yesterday related it to a News reporter, avowing that it is precisely as given to him by the hero of the exploit, while scated on the verandah of the Montezuma Hotel. The incident is a fresh one, having happened less than three weeks ago. While prospecting in the mountains, about forty-five miles from Las Vegas, a miner named Gilbert H. Jones camped for the night on the edge of a canyon about two hundred feet deep, the sight of which caused him to bring his day's journey to a somewhat and it is now half-past six. How does that sudden end, until more daylight should enable him to determine its length and direction. Early the following morning he shouldered his ax and started in a westerly direction along the brink of the canyon, leaving his burro and the rest of hour ago and said you had not been at his kit, including his rifle, at the temporary camp. After he had traveled about a mile he reached a point in the canyon where it was not more than twenty-five feet wide, and across which from the side he was traveling on had been felled a large pine tree, about two feet in circumference at the stump. The tree was literally covered with branches, making a rather narrow but reasonably safe bridge over the canyon. With little hesitation he started on his journey over the im provised bridge, safely reaching the other side, which he immediately began

to explore. After satisfying himself that he must continue his journey on the other side, it being impossible to cross his kit and jack over the tree-bridge, he retraced his steps to that point after a thorough exploration. Arriving there, he was astonished to find about a four-months old cinnamon cub guarding the entrance to the bridge. After dispatching the little

rascal with his ax he started to recross. the bridge, and had proceeded some ten feet when he discovered the mother of the little brute he had killed, holding another cub, had proceeded about an equal distance over the same bridge from the other side. He grasped the situation in a moment. The old bear was on a journey south, and during the miner's absence had made one trip in crossing her family. The bear, growling and infuriated, continued to advance. Retreat for either was impossible-death for one or both seemed certain. Carefully walking back about five feet, where the tree was about over the dreadful scene. seven inches in circumference, and where he was enabled to steady himself by press ing his knee against a good stout limb, he began to wield his ax with great vigor. Fortunately for Jones the now maddened and ferocious cinnamon halted for a mo ment or two as if to study the situation, These moments decided the bear's fate The tree was about severed when the bear, dropping her cub, made a leap for Jones landing about two feet from him, when with a crash went tree and bear down in

jagged rocks speedily terminated her existence. He guessed the brute's weight at 400 pounds. Jones had saved his own life by his great presence of mind. He traveled along the canyon for miles, hoping to find another place to recross, but without success. Giving up all hope of ever finding his outfit again, and with nothing to live on but the carcass of the littla cinnamon which he had dispatched with his ax, he wandered about through the mountains for seven days, at the end of which time he reached Hot Springs, where he is now being kindly cared for by a friend whom he chanced to meet there. -Denver News.

to the canyon, a distance of about 250

feet, where the rushing waters and

A Spanish Inn. All the region for miles and miles around Arcos is thickly planted with olives, which give a pleasing aspect to we levy a tax on monkeys which is this hilly country. It was late twilight neither for protection nor revenue? An | when we came clattering into the ancient town, and were set down at the house where the diligence stopped, which seemed to be presided over by three old It is very certain that the duty on women. We were surrounded at once by monkeys is a vexatious one. For ex a curious and helpful population, all ample, no woman can gratify her taste for eager to seize our pieces of luggage and violating the revenue laws by smuggling bear them to parts unknown. The monkeys. It would be interesting to driver, who was our friend, appeared to know how the unfortunate sailor above be having a conference with the old women as to whether they should have He could not have concealed them about the plucking of us, or would send us to the his person; or packed them in a secret regular posada, to which we wished to go. compartment of his trunk, or tied them In the growing darkness it was impossible together with a shawl-strap and pretended to see where we were, or where the that they were a new variety of traveling posada was, and it required all our rug, or put them in a bag labeled soiled vigilance to keep track of our luggage. clothing. Nothing more difficult to After a great deal of confusion, we found smuggle than a monkey could be imagin- ourselves transferred, bag and baggage, to ed, and the only possible chance of smug- the posada, which was almost exactly opgling fifteen monkeys through the custom posite, in debt to half the loafers of Arcos for their valuable assistance. The ish clothes and to represent them to be posada, the best in the place, showed no sign of light or life. We entered the A lady returning from Brazil with a pet stables, and made our way up a stone monkey cannot fail to be exasperated at staircase, to the hotel apartment. No the impossibility of smuggling it, and ex- obsequious landlord or landlady welasperation is about the only result comed us, but we at last discovered a tall, sour-faced maid-of-all work, haughty This duty bears heavily upon Italian and dirty, who condescended to show us statesmen immigrating to this country a couple of clean but utterly bare rooms with organs and monkeys. The immiland undertook to get us something to eat. grant must pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad We felt humbly obliged. The stranger valorem upon his organ, and he naturally in Spain, at most inns and elsewhere, is feels that he is treated with the grossest treated as if the most acceptable thing he injustice when he is required to pay a could do would be to take himself speedily farther duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem out of the country. Our apartments were upon his monkey. The monkey is, pro- furnished with Spartan simplicity; the perly speaking, a part of the organ, and guest is allowed a washbowl, but no ought not to be compelled to pay a sep- pitcher, and the water given him in the bowl is supposed to be quite enough for statesman argue with the custom house his needs; but the bed, though the matofficer. The plea that the monkey has tress is made of uncomfortable lumps of been in use for a long time; that it is a wool, is scrupulously clean. Our repast worn monkey, so to speak, is as ineffec- was all that we could expect. The pertive as the plea that it is a part of its son who is fond of tasteless beans, will owner's musical outfit. The duty on the find Spain a paradise. In this land of monkey must be paid, and hence we find olives, those served on the table are hitter that Italian immigrants are ceasing to and disagreeable, and the oil, in which bring monkeys with them, and trust to everything is cooked, is uniformly rancid. picking up cheap second hand and con- But it should be confessed that the oil is sumptive monkeys in this country. The better than the butter, when the latter result is that the divine art of music suf- luxury is attainable. Something seems to be the matter with the cows. I do not asperation of organ virtuosi and the de- wonder that the Spaniards are at table a temperate and abstemious race. It is no merit to be abstemious, with such food and cooking. The wine at Arcos, however, was a sort of Manzanilla, that made us regard any food with favor. It captivating. was a medical draught, with a very strong The prize bear story of this or any other flavor of camomile; a very useful sort, I season or section comes from New Mexico. | believe, in the manipulation of the market sherry, and exceedingly wholesome. So long as a man can drink this wine, he will

The Honest Truth.

"George, dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?"

"Hain't been nowhere, ma."

"Did you come straight home from school, George?"

"Yes, ma'am." "But school is dismissed at 3 o'clock

"Got kep' in."

"For what?" "Missed m' jography less'n."

come?"

"But your teacher was here only an school all day."

"Got kep' in yestiddy, then." "George, why were you not at school

to-day. "Forgot. Thought all the time it was

Saturday." "Don't stand on the side of your foot

in that manner. Come here to me.

George, you have been swimming,"

"No, me." "Yes you have, George. Haven't you."

"Noap." "Tell your mother, George."

my son?"

"Sweat. Run so fast comin' from school."

"But your shirt is wrong side out." "Put it on that way when I got up this mornin', for luck. Always win when you play for keeps if your shirt's on hind-side

"And you haven't the right sleeve of there is a hard knot tied in it. How did

that come there." "Bill Fairfax tied it when I wasn't

ookin. "But what were you doing with your

shirt off?"

"Didn't have it off. He jes took'n tied that knot in there when it was on me. "George!"

"That's honest truth, he did." About that time his father came along with a skate strap, and we draw a veil

Paralysis, Nine Years.

"After having suffered for nine years with paralysis," says Mr. Joseph Yates, of Paterson, N. J., "I was cured by Samaritan Ner vine." Mr. Yates authorizes this statement Your druggist keeps it. \$1.50.

VARIETIES.

BEN PERLEY POORE, in his Reminiscences of Public Men in the American Cultivator, re lates how a distinguished Massachusette statesman offered up his two beloved sons on the altar of his country:

When the first draft commenced it was care, fully announced in the Boston morning papers that the Hon. Mr. - would, at noon on that day, take his two sons to the office of the provost marshall to swell the Union ranks. Or course the office was crowded, and precisely at twelve the distinguished gentleman enteredflanked by an able-bodied son on either hand Stopping at the middle of the room the states' man struck an attitude, cleared his throat, and

"Mr. Provost Marshal."

"Mr. -," was the response. "Mr. Provost Marshal," continued the

statesman, "the country is in danger and needs the support of her sons. I have come here, sir, with my boys, to add to the number of those who are to march beneath the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

Here the old gentleman drew a ponderous wallet, took out two slips of paper, and proeeeded:

"Colored substitutes are to be procured. I am informed, at \$400 each, and here, sir, are two checks on the Merchants' Bank, each for \$400. Take them. Obtain colored substitutes with the proceeds, and send those substitutes to the front, to die in defence of the Union. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mort.' Mr. Commissioner, I have the honor to wish you good morning."

And the great man, smiling benignantly, left the office, while the reporters of the evening papers hastened to get accounts of this patriotic act in the two o'clock editions of their

THE other day a woman shipped her hus band's remains and a dog over the Central. At Albany she appeared at the door of the baggage car to see how they were getting

"How does he seem to be doing?" she asked with a sniff. "Who, the corpse?" inquired the baggage

"No, the dog." "Oh, he's comfortable?" replied the bag gage master.

'Anybody been sitting down on him?" "Who, the dog?"

"No, the corpse." "Certainly not," answered the baggage

naster, kindly.

"Does it seem cool enough in here for

"For who, the corpse?" "No, the dog."

"I think so," grinned the baggage master. "Does the jolting appear to affect him

anv?"

"Affect who, the dog?" "No, the corpse."

"I don't believe it does." "You'll keep an eye on him won't you? she asked, wiping a tear away.

"On who, the corpse?" "No, the dog,"

And having secured the baggage-man's pron ise she went back to her couch, apparently

Some young ladies are very expert with typewriters. The Railway Exposition closed re cently, and it is now in order to tell the fol. lowing story in point of the pretty blonde young lady whose taper fingers played a type. writer on exhibition there. Two youths in swell attire stopped before her booth one day during the exposition and asked for a sample of type-writing. Quickly her fingers flew over the keys, and a slip of paper inscribed, "This is a sample of So-and-So's type-writer," was anded to the youth.

"Pretty hand, isn't it?" murmured his com The girl colored, but devoted herself to play-

ing on the machine. "Pretty little hand," repeated the young man, pulling his mustache and trying to look

Then the girl looked up: "Should you like some type-writing?" she asked shyly. The young man took the paper gratefully, a sweet and tender smile of triumph adorning

his lips. But the smile faded, and a sick-looking creature sneaked away from the conquer. ing presence. The paper she gave him read: "This is a

not die. I should recommend the total abstinence society to introduce it into our country.—Atlantic Monthly. ample of the Chicago dude.'

THREE men were in an open boat upon the waiting for death to end their miseries. Suddenly appeared upon the horizon a dingy white speck; it grew larger and larger until it took the unmistakable outlines of a ship, bearing down upon them at a fourteen knot rate. One of the men, with energy born of joy at this unexpected deliverance, raised himself to his feet and swinging his arms aloft, shouted:

"A sail! a sail!" One of his companions smiled faintly, while the other began fumbling his pockets in a distracted manner and then cried:

"A sale! Mine gracious! and I don't got no gatalogues!"

"Don't you think ear-rings would becom you?" inquired Kosciusko Murphy of Birdie McGee. Kosciusko had been paying Birdie very assiduous attention of late. "I don't know," said Birdie, demurely.

"I suppose the reason you don't wear them is because it will hurt so to have your ears bored?"

"Then what makes your hair so wet, often, almost every evening, in fact-for the

Then Kosciusko reached round to the plano dragged his hat off the cover and commenced to fade gradually from the room. He fairly melted away into obscurity, and now a wide chasm separates the gallant Kosciusko and the charming Birdie.

A CERTAIN member of Parliament, who owned extensive estates, was spending a few your shirt on your arm at all, George, and days at the residence of a noble family. There were several interesting and accomplished young ladies in the family to whom the honor he was about to take leave, the nobleman's wife proceeded to consult him on a matter which, she declared, was causing her no little

"It is reported," said the Countess, "that you are to marry my daughter Lucy, and what shall we do? What shall we say about it?" "Oh," replied the considerate M. P., with much adroitness, "just say that she refused

"What is the difference between a cigar stump and oleomargarine?" asked the grocer of a milkman.

The cow-pumper said that he thought the sugar sander onght to know more about such things than he did, and the hardened grocer replied: Because you pass one as a butt, and the

other passes for butter.' The milk man fainted, but came to very sud denly when placed under the nozzle of a oump.

Chaff.

"It is a mere matter of form," said the lady as she adjusted her corset. A kitchen joke: The flour of the family-that which turns out the best bred.

Has it ever occurred to base-ball men that milk pitcher is generally a good fly-catcher? A coquette is a woman without any heart who makes a fool of a man that ain't got any

A young lady calls her beau "Honeysuckle," because he is always hanging over the from There are people so cross-grained that they wouldn't like things even if they suited them

exactly. The boy who bit into a green apple remarked, with a wry face: "'Twas ever thus in childhood—sour!'

Love is like the measles, we can't have but once, and the later in life we have it the tougher it goes with us.

A school-boy remarks that when his father undertakes to "show him what is what" he only finds out which is switch.

An English magazine is speculating as to "the kind of clothes ghosts wear." We al-ways supposed they wore spirit wrappers. The following is extracted from a smart

boy's composition on "Bables." I he moun er's heart gives 4th joy at the baby's 1st 2th.' Chinamen make good actors. They never forget their cues. Fishermen do not succeed on the stage. They steal one another's lines. His lordship (after missing his tenth rabbit)

"I'll tell you what it is, Bagster. Your
rabbits are two inches too short, hereabouts." The man who got into the barber's chair, pinned the newspaper round his neck and be-gan to read the towel, may justly be called ab-

"Linen may be bleached by electricity."
The man with a dirty shirt then has only to connect himself with a telegraph pole, and he may laugh at laundries.

A Vermont editor in publishing one of By-ron's poems changed the words, "Oh, gods!" to "Oh, gosh!" because the former was too profane for his readers.

"No," said the Police Superintendent, "we have no time to fritter away looking for robbers and murderers. Our men are kept busy day and night looking up clues."

The drummer never says: "I sold so many goods to So-and So." He says: "I sold So-and-So." This shows that a drummer can tell the truth when he isn't thinking. "The billowy apple blossoms break around

my brow," sings a poet most beautifully; but we trust he will get away from under the tree before the fuzzy caterpiller makes a break down his back. It was a little "fresh-air" boy who watched

the farmer in the process of milking, until be-coming a little tired, he inquired: "How many more of dose tows have you dot to Longfellow said: "In this world man must be either anvil or hammer." Longfellow was wrong, however. Lots of men are neither the active hammer nor the sturdy anvil. They are

nothing but bellows. Did you ever hear my definition of marriage

Lud you ever hear my definition of marriage? It is that it resembles a pair of shears so joined that they can not be separated; often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.—Sidney Smith. A French investigator has discovered that

the character of a person's dreams depends in a great measure on which side the sleeper lies. The dreams of a lawyer, then, who ha-bitually lies on both sides must be very much

"You ought to be in our room now," said Amy; "we have a teacher that rules the roost." "Well," replied the high school girl, "I'd be ashamed of myself. You should say, 'Governs the horizontal perch on which the fowl reposes,' not 'rules the roost." A little of the sauce for the gander which ha

generally been reserved for the goose, will be found in the following extract from a will of a lady recently deceased: "I give and bequeath to my husband after my death the use of my ouse and furniture so long as he shall remai Some of the moral people of the hop-growing districts of New York are exercised over the bad morals of the pickers, and say it takes six months for the moral tone of the community to return to its normal level. The Utica Observer says it is only seasons when hops are ten to twenty cents per pound that the subject of morality and hop-pickers is ever discussed.

One of the Worst Cases of Erysipelas Cure by Rheumatic Syrup.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., Sept. 15, '82. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents-Although your remedy is called Rheumatic Syrup, I find it is equally good for other diseases of the blood. Some six weeks since I was taken with erysipelas in my face so that my eyes were terribly inflamed, and 1 was a sight to behold, and the pain I suffered desert deep. The small stock of bread and was almost beyond the limit of endurance. water which they had managed to throw into was induced to try your Rheumatic Syrup, as the boat before the good ship went down was it was recommended as a great Blood Purifier, long since exhausted, and with parched throats and before I had used all of the second bottle and hunger gnawing in their hearts, they lay I was entirely cured, and my skin is now as smooth and white as ever. I desire to recom. mend Rheumatic Syrup to all whose blood is impure. B. F. KNAPP.

> From William Y. Bartlett, postmaster for 25 years at Belgrade, Me. "I have been troubled with a severe

cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physicians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever."

WM. Y. BARTLETT. Postmaster, Belgrade, Me.

A fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. Many bodily ills result from habitual constination. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct this evil "Oh, not in the least," said Birdie, with and restore the system to natural, regular, and animation. "I've had that done already, quite healthy action.



FEMININE "NOTES BY THE WAY."

In the twilight of a pleasant October

day, as near an approach to the "sum-

mer of St. Martin" as our unusual season

vouchsafed us, we left the City of the Straits, bound for the village of Brighton, able member showed every attention. Just as Livingston County, in answer to an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Brooks to visit them at their home in Pleasant Valley. As we passed from the dimly lighted village streets, we came into the full glory of the "harvest moon," in the height of its splendor that evening. Not a cloud obscured the sky, and the brilliance of the moonbeams effectually paled the splendor of the stars. A breeze born in Labrador made the warm fire and bountiful supper awaiting us at the end of our four-mile ride not at all unwelcome. and we lingered over the former till midnight, talking over "old times," for Mrs. Brooks and the writer were old schoolmates, though we do not propose to "give ourselves away" by telling how long ago. The next morning we set off on a ten mile ride to the home of Mr. W. J. Garlock, near Howell. The road led through a pleasant section of farming country, whose gentle undulations brought to mind Longfellow's simile of "troubled sea," as applied to the blue, billowy Alsatian hills. Every hillside was a palette spread with autumnal colors, the flaming scarlet and gold of the maples and sumac, the pure pale yellow of the basswood, the ruddy russett brown of oaks, and all the nameless tints and shades laid on by frost. Here and there the brilliant red berries of the Viburnum or a cluster of scarlet wild rose seed pods caught the eye; a few late asters, summer's final pledges to autumn were unharmed, while the golden rod had put off its yellow livery and donned its silvergrey winter suit. A stray bee or two swung by on indolent search for the last atoms of nectar, and everywhere dead leaves were dropping, falling as leaves do late in autumn, inertly, as if they knew they were dead. But to see such wellcleared, evidently fertile fields bordered by such a tangle of hazel brush, wild grape vines, scrub trees and rampant weeds as lined the roadside in many places seems to indicate a want of proper pride in the good appearance of the highways, or else that farmers in that section use wide tire wagons and are entitled to "quarter off" on highway taxes. Our visit with Mr. and Mrs. Garlock

and Mrs. W. K. Sexton, who was also present, was very enjoyable. There are three interesting little people here, Miss Bessie and Masters Harry and Foster. After dinner-and a ten mile ride does give one an "awful" appetite-we inspected the Shropshire sheep, Mr. Garlock's specialty. Rosa Bonheur must have chosen Shropshires for the models of her famous "Sheep in the Highlands," the \$16,000 picture in the Art Loan, for there are the same black faces and black stockings, the same long, fleecy wool. parting in flakes. They are handsome animals, symmetrical, imposing in size, tame and submissive. "Roderick Dhu," at the head of the flock, is far too gentle to cause a modern "Snowdon's knight' to echo that famous defiance

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I."

Wherever we go among the breeders of the State we note with pleasure the in terest the children take in the animals, purify or to destroy!" and the readiness with which they distinguish and describe them, and there was no exception to the rule here. It only remains for parents to educate and valley between two mountains, running intensify this interest in order to solve that agricultural conundrum of how to

keep the boys on the farm. The next day it rained, because, as our host wickedly remarked, "all the women were out the day before" but escorted by Master Louis Brooks, the nine-year-old lad whose affection for the Household Editor led him to name his pet Shorthorn after her, we went to see the cattle cropping the late grass in the pasture. Shorthorns, of course; you would not expect any other on a farm owned by a Brooks and deserving the title given so often 'the lordly Shorthorns." Because of the rain we missed seeing the Merino sheep kept here.

Pleasant Valley seems well named; in

summer the country must be very beautiful. The roads are generally good, owing to the gravelly subsoil, and Mr. Brooks yield of corn, undoubtedly due to the set in, a steady downpour that spoiled our that set farmers to looking up "rainy day jobs" and left the highway an untraveled thoroughfare. Here all labor seemed suspended, the fields were desert ed, the cattle gathered under the trees or ate on with stoical indifference to the weather, the chickens foraged about with Fair, then in progress at that place. that air of discomfort and lack of resignation to existing circumstances which has proverb. In town we knew there were of mud at the street crossings, but the busy skies were smiling.

tracting honey from the comb. Mr. and has been very successful, considering it." and gives them little time or attention. of most useful inventions, is simple; one 'strained honey" drained from an unincentre of motion. A tin cylinder is fur

trickles down the side of the extractor, while the cells of the comb remain intact. The comb may then be returned to the hive, where the bees will, in a time of honey harvest, set to work and fill and cap it again, thus furnishing another example of the natural law of repetition to those housekeepers who are always complaining of having to do the same thing over and over again.

At dusk the rain ceased, and through the darkness we were conveyed to the depot in time for the evening train into the city, rested by the change, the better for the cementing of old friendships and the formation of new, and able to answer truly the question, "Have a good time?" in the one word, "Delightful!"

FROM "HYPERION."

I have just finished reading "Hyperion," a prose romance of Longfellow's, which somehow seems so quaint and odd that one, unaware of its authorship, would easily believe it a translation from the German. Finding some beautiful thoughts in it. I have transcribed a few for the benefit of those who have never

read it. In speaking of the lives of literateurs, their hopes and disappointments, their calamities and privations, he says: "The greatest lesson which the lives of these men teach us is told in a single word: Wait! * * * With calm and solemn footsteps the rising tide bears against the rushing torrent up stream, and pushes back the hurrying waters. With no less calm and solemnity, nor less certainty, does a great mind bear up against public opinion and push back its hurrying stream. Therefore should every man wait. Not in listless idleness-not in useless pastime-not in querulous dejection,-but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor, always willing and fulfilling, and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes, he may be ready for the occasion. * * * It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame, -about what the world says of us:-to be always looking into the faces of others for approval, to be always anxious for the effect of what we do or say: to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices. Believe me, the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame. If it come at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after."

Our author hits that large class who are greatly exercised over trifles, by saying Did you never have the misfortune to live in a community where a difficulty in the parish seemed to announce the end are "learned in the Clothes-Philosophy," judging character from outward habiliments, he quotes "Frau Himmelauen: She says you have a rakish look because you carry a cane, and your hair curls. Your gloves, also, are a shade too light for a virtuous man."

Again he tells us: "One by one the objects of our affection depart from us. But our affections remain, and like vines stretch forth their broken, wounded tendrils for support. The bleeding heart but the love of its kind .- none but the af-

His account of the Rhone glacier is a about one yard and three-quarters. arched like a dome; and above jagged, rough, and resembles a mass of gigantic crystals of a pale emerald tint, mingled surface, but at every rent and crevice the pale green ice shines clear in the sun. Its shape is that of a glove, lying palm downwards, and the fingers crooked and close together. It is a gauntlet of ice which centuries ago Winter, the king of these mountains, threw down in defiance to the Sun; and year by year the Sun vainly strives to lift it from the ground on the point of its glittering spear. BEATRIX.

A CANADIAN FAIR.

It was my good fortune to be one of a pleasant party that made a hurried visit to Niagara Falls recently, and as this was was congratulating himself on a good my first visit to that place of wonders, it was a pleasure of the first magnitude. porous nature of the soil. But the rain Although I had read and heard many de scriptions of the place and surroundings, plans for the day, and laid a misty veil over the fields and distant slopes; a rain were very mistaken. But it is not my were very mistaken. But it is not my purpose to rehearse again a description. All are inadequate; one must see for themselves to fully understand its beauty and grandeur. Returning, we stopped at London awhile,

and made a brief visit to the Western The first thing that arrested attention

was the large and nicely arranged passed "as mad as a wet hen" into a grounds, and the extensive and sub stantial buildings. This is the natural overflowing gutters, slippery walks, seas sequence of permanent holding. The main building, known as the "palace," tide of traffic went on under waterproof is octagon in shape, three stories high, coats and umbrellas, just the same as if crowned with a cupola. The entrance are through extended buttresses, with heavy We turned from the sodden fields and double doors. Each higher story is con dripping trees to watch the process of ex- tracted in dimensions, thus giving sky lights to each story. In the lower story Brooks has an apiary of sixteen swarms, are exhibited woman's handiwork, sewing machines and dry grocery displays. A that he only keeps bees "for the fun of more numerous, full or varied display it would be hard to conceive of. Rival The principle of the extractor, like that grocers proffered a cup of tea to any who cared for it, with milk, sugar and cake wonders, remembering how long we ate In the second story was a fine display of pictures and statuary. What use was viting mess of broken comb, brood, dead made of the third story I did not learn, as bees, etc., that "nobody thought of it be- I pushed my investigations no higher. A fore." The invention illustrates centri- hall over 400 feet long, rough but weather fugal force, which tends to cause a body proof, was lighted by seventy windows, when rapidly revolved to fly from the and tastefully trimmed throughout with wreaths of evergreen. This was divided nished with a framework to support the into five sections, used for the display of sections of uncapped honey placed in it, vegetables, grain, dairy products, fruit the frame is made to revolve rapidly, the and flowers, respectively. The display in honey is thrown from the comb and all was very fine, not better than at our State Fair, but much more abundant. It seemed as if the people at large took a deep interest in the fair, and unselfishly labored to make it a success, by generous exhibits of whatever they could provide, instead of offering only what they were sure must command a premium.

The roomy quarters afforded the best chance to the exhibitor to make the most of his offering, and to the visitor to "take in" the sights. I never saw so large a display of flowers by single blossoms; perforated cards over trays of wet sand allowed contrasting blossoms of dahlia, balsam, pansy, etc., to challenge admiration, while floral designs of great beauty, with potted plants of brilliant bloom or gorgeous tint of foliage, were not so cramped for room that their identity was

The display of fruit was larger than that made at our State Fair, and fully as good in quality, while in vegetables they eclipsed us entirely.

I had no time to examine the machinery, but there were acres covered with it.

Poultry Hall, a large enclosed building, was shut up from public view, as the judges were looking them over, and designating the premium fowls. It seems no one is allowed to be present when the viewers are in any section deciding the awards.

The display of stock was very meagre, to my great disappointment, as I had formed a high opinion of Canadian stock. The Provincial Fair, held the week before at Toronto, had been largely patronized by stockowners, and they were too weary to appear a second week. There were some very fine horses and cattle, however. The sheep and swine I failed to examine, for want of time.

I was impressed with the polite attention given, and the obliging good nature shown by attendants and people generally. All questions were respectfully answered, and offers of assistance tendered in the most cordial manner, on every occasion. The admittance fee was but twenty-five cents, but if you wished to see the "dog show" it was as much more. Imagine a long hall with four double rows of kennels, or boxes, filled with dogs of every known breed, from the huge mastiff, St. Bernard and Newfoundland, down through all sizes to the Poodle and Chinese; yelping, barking, baying, snarling and howling, and you have a faint idea of the Pandemonium we witnessed-290 dogs! So said the superintendent, and faith I believe him.

Re-Covering Umbrellas and Parasols. Every woman has viewed with dismay the "cracking" of the silk of her very best "Sunday-go-to-meeting" parasol, long before the framework shows signs of the world?" And again of those who of wear, and felt her economical soul vexed within her at the uselessness of a good frame with handsome handle, because its covering has given out. Harper's Bazar gives explicit directions for re-covering parasols and umbrellas without sending them to the manufacturer, an intended economy which not unfrequently proves more expensive than was expected. The Bazar says:

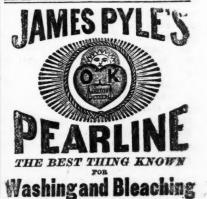
"The first step in the proceedings is to measure the parasol, in order to form a correct estimate of the material required needs a balm to heal it, and there is none to cover it. To ascertain this, measure the lowest and largest part, taking half fection of a human heart. * * * There of the given length, with half of one of is nothing holier in this life of ours than the quarters, for the necessary amount. the first consciousness of love,—the first Suppose, for instance, your parasol fluttering of its silken wings; the first measures three full yards around, the rising sound or breath of wind which is silk or satin needed will be half that so soon to sweep through the soul, to quantity, or one yard and a half, adding half of one of the pieces-in all probably

beautiful bit of descriptive writing: "It | "Having obtained the length, measur is a frozen cataract which fills the whole | through the centre of one of the quarters -that is, from top to bottom-and the back to their summits. At the base it is number of inches indicated by the tape will designates the required width. "Now detach the silk from the frame.

being careful not to stretch or draw it out with white. A snowy crust covers its of shape, as upon this stage of the work depends much of its ultimate success. Rip the quarters apart, observing the same precaution in regard to stretching. Select the one in best condition as a pattern; and cut from the material as many pieces as the old cover contained. These pieces must be laid horizontally upon the goods, the broadest part to the selvedge, and alternated from side to side, in order to economize the silk. Having secured the requisite number, a narrow hem must then be laid along the selvedge edge be-fore they are basted together. Sew the seams up on the *right* side as narrowly as the material will permit—indeed, merely a scant holding of the silk is all that is really necessary. Turn on the wrong side, and baste as closely and evenly as possible; then stitch again, allowing nearly a quarter of an inch for the seam. When all are finished, thread a large needle with strong cotton, pass it through each seam a seam's breadth from the top, and draw tightly together.

"Cut a circle of silk or muslin about six inches in diameter, perforate the centre, and place on the upper part of the frame. Still retaining the cover on the wrong side, insert the stick through the small aperture, and drawing the silk firmly about it, wind the cotton thread two or three times around the small groove which is found at the top of every parasol, and tie securely. "Turn the cover over on the right side,

and fasten the seams to the ends of the wires by attaching them to the small holes designed for that purpose. Each seam should also be sewed to the ribs in two other places to avoid their slipping beyond the wires, and with these last stitches ends the labor of parasol or umbrella re-covering."



In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. AVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAN NGLY, and gives universal satisfication mily, rich or poor, should be without a

namity, rien or poor, should be without 22.

Sold by all Grosers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE isober-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAM'S PYLE, NEW YORK.

(Continued from first page).

that sheared this season twenty-seven the, and since sold. Also a fine yearling buck No. 286, bought of Peter Martin, of Rush, N. Y., which we greatly admired. They have a good party of young lambs, ewes and yearling rams.

Amos Bentley showed us around his 136 acre farm, pointed out to us his pleasant home, its beautiful surroundings, and his good barns and other outbuildings. He has a fine flock of sheep, and showed us his three-year-old buck and some of his get, 260 ewes and lambs; also some Essex pigs, a yearling and two suckling Clydesdale colts. He pointed towards Walled Lake, upon which his farm borders and gently slopes down to, and asked if we had ever seen anything more fair. And we had to admit its beauties. Walled Lake is indeed entitled to be called beau

Albert Riley, of Walled Lake, has 80 acres of land that he is putting into good shape, and has done a large amount of tiling; he has a nice lot of full bred Poland-Chinas, a fine Holstein cow purchased of Phelps & Seeley, and of the Birney importation, and a yearling heifer that is well up to the standard.

Joseph Beatty has an elegant house on his 200 acre farm, is a variety farmer, has a flock of 160 grade sheep, and quite a herd of grade cattle.

A. Richardson, in Commerce, owns one of the largest farms in this section, containing over 500 acres. He usually raises 100 acres of corn. Has a registered fine wool buck purchased from R. B. Caruss of St. Johns, a flock of good grade sheep numbering over 600, and the reputation of being one of the largest farmers and of paying the most taxes of any one in the town. His son, Martin Richardson, is devoting some attention to thor oughbred cattle, having a two-year-old bull purchased from W. C. Wixom, also an aged cow, a two-year-old and one yearling heifer. We advise him to further increase his herd by judicious

George Killam, the supervisor of the town, owns 400 acres of easy worked land, and keeps over 300 extra grade sheep. Like some of his neighbors he is able to hold his wool till prices suit.

John Richardson has a farm of 240 acres on these Commerce plains; some may call it too sandy, but we noticed the farmers here are as thrifty, have as good homes, ride in as good carriages, have as much money to spend, and raise as good crops as those in any locality we have visited. Mr. R. has a splendid farm with only four acres of waste land upon it. It borders upon Strait's Lake, a nice sheet of water. He keeps a large flock of grade sheep, a splendid lot of Poland-Chinas, and is an energetic farmer.

Leonard Morgan showed us a handsom two-year old bay stallion, sired by Marmaduke. dam from Old Stonewall, that is a marvel of style and action, and should develop into a fast and superb animal; also a pair of bay four-year-old Bashaw mares that are well matched and good

A. O. Bowen has 65 acres in his farm, two miles west of Walled Lake village but it makes him a splendid home. Here we notice a well kept lawn and plenty of shrubbery, and are pleased as we look over his well cared for home and farm. Here we see the thoroughbred Shorthorn bull Master Prince, now three years old, raised by A. S. Brooks, of Wixom, also a nice bunch of full blood Poland-Chinas in the breeding of which Mr. B. started something over a year ago, and which will in the future be his specialty. He has purchased from the best breeders in the country, having some from Murphy sired by his U. S. boar, some of the breeding of Barnes Brothers, of Byron, and S. H. Todd, of Ohio. He has some young stock pigs that are very fine, and we predict that if Mr. B. keeps on as he has commenced, some of the older breeders will have to take a back seat. He has a small bunch of grade ewes, and a registered ewe and ewe lamb.

Asa Sample is pleasantly located on a 104 acre farm, and is one of the best sheep men we have met in this part of Commerce, having a fine flock of grade ewes and 30 thoroughbred, but unregistered ewes, and an excellent lot of yearlings, some 32 of which were sired by Adam Deihl's buck Cæsar. He has also a grade buck bred by Potts, and by Gen. Grant, and a yearling buck No. 46, purchased from A. S. Sprague and sired by Centennial No. 302, dam No. 7, by Peerless No. 248, he by Little Wrinkley No. 48, grand-dam No. 10 by Usurper No. 185. The flock is good in all the essentials of fine wooled sheep, are very heavy shearers, some of the yearling ewes tinping the scales at 15 lbs., and the whole flock averaging 117 lbs. He has also some well graded cattle and a three months old Holstein heifer calf that is only a grade animal, but so well marked up as to almost pass as a full blood. We also saw a five year old Bashaw and a three year old Hambletonian, both good, and some Poland-Chinas that are full bloods. The stock on the farm all shows good care.

A. E. Green is another of the good farmers in these parts; owns 120 acres of of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, rolling land that are well watered by springs of living water. This farm has a very strong soil, yields richly of wheat and other cereals, has a large two story house upon it that is pleasant and roomy, and its owner tells us he will build a new horse barn with basement next year. He has 60 grade sheep, good grade cattle and a half blood Holstein heifer.

Near by is the farm of Erastus Woodruff, grass, clover and wheat. Its owner is one the hardy and reliable yeomanry that it does one good to meet. He has some fine work horses and some young colts that are very promising.

It is a pleasant recollection to remem-Murray in West Bloomfield. He has a three weeks by order of the health officer. well cared for farm of 160 acres, and as The first brought out exhibited the folupon the 50 acres that are here devoted to charge from the nostrils, indurated subsake, from all this land he will not have usual, ulceration of the schniderian menapples enough of the Red Canada, Rus- brane, respiration not disturbed, the animammoth fruit house that we found a noticed in chronic glanders. The second gang of carpenters so busily engaged up- animal presented for examination, sup-

on when we called. This structure is 30x posed to have contracted the disease from 50 feet, with an eight foot cellar, full size, which, with the first floor above, is designed for the storage of apples when barrelled, while the loft will be used as a hay loft. It will store 2,500 barrels and 20. tons of hay, is 36 feet from ground to eaves, will require 25,000 feet of lumber in its construction, and 100,000 shingles to cover it. It is built with solid and substantial floor planed and matched, the sides boarded inside and out, sheathed with paper, and designed and constructed after plans of its owner. He has a cellar under his house 60x30 feet, sufficient to store 1,000 barrels of apples and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. His farm is a good one, and the orchard particularly so; his house pleasant, windows and yard filled with choice plants and shrubbery.

A few moments while on this trip were spent in looking over the fine farm and well-bred stock of A. Hosmer, but as we intend to again be there when we shall have more time, will then say more about

We extend thanks to the family of Mr. John V. Seeley for their care and attention to us, and a visit to their pleasant home and the inspection of a portion of their importation of Holsteins (which were lately described in the FARMER), will long be remembered. This herd will be nicely housed during our cold winters, as Mr. S. has entirely remodelled his stock barn, and has a basement stable 82x32 that is nicely arranged and well lighted. We think it the best stock barn we have seen while

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Discases," "Cattle and their Discases," "Skeep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Savy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARKER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Complication of Diseases.

LANSING, Oct. 25th, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Having read with great interest your advice to inquiring subscribers, I take this opportunity of asking your advice. I have a black mare, seven years old next spring, of a nervous and ambitious temperament, that has been ailing for some time, perhaps six months. I purchased her last April. She had stood in the stable for some time, and my hired man fed her pretty high; my stables were poor and leaky; she worked hard all summer, and gradually lost flesh; her coat is rough and dirty; legs have swollen some in the stable; mouth and eyes yellow; urine of a dark color; bowels seem to be constipated appetite good; gums swollen down to the edge of her teeth, which some call lampas. Last Sunday gave her one quart of linseed oil with no effect visible in the

morning. Then gave one pint more more; this caused a purging which I have checked by dry bran, etc. Have given two or three doses of sulphate of soda. Previous to this treatment had given bran mashes. Last evening, upon going to the stable found her very lame in fore leg, but cannot locate it; this morning the same. These symptoms have existed for two or two or three months time. To day bowels active; I shall get some liniment to-day, and wait for your advice.
YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Your description of sympcoms in your mare indicate complications of disease requiring personal examination of the animal by a veterinary surgeon to unravel. We are not at all surprised to find an animal in such quarters, and badly cared for, in such a plight as the leaky barn, the rough and dirty coat would indicate. Cleanliness, proper care and feeding are as essential in the management of our domestic animals as in man himself. The vellow tinge of the eyes and bucal membrane lining the mouth, indicate a torpid condition of the liver; the lampas some derangement in the teeth, the swelled legs induration or infiltration of the cellular tissues of the legs, the one indicated by hardness, the other by pitting of the skin or pressure of the fingers, which it is we do not know. Treatment for one would not answer for the other. The dark-colored urine is probably due to a morbid con dition of the kidneys. Constipation of the bowels we might naturally expect to find in such a case. Accompanying such symptoms a good appetite is the exception. A pint of linseed oil is an ordinary purge for a horse, which should not be repeated for 24 hours, as purgatives in the horse from the horizontal position of the body work slowly. The usual time for a purgative to act on a horse is from 18 to 24 hours; repeated at shorter intervals cause supurgation, which we presume you experienced in this case, from your anxiety to check it. We have long since discarded depletive measures in horses or cattle in any form of disease, an experience of nearly forty years proving it a failure. Under the circumstances we would advise you to call the aid of a veterinary surgeon who probably can reconcile the con-

Glanders in Horses.

In the FARMER of last week we published a communication from the Journal of New York, on the subject of glanders in horses, appending a few remarks in reference to the existence of that fearful disease in Michigan. Friday morning, in answer to a summons from the Health Officer of Richmond township, our veterinary editor boarded the morning train, soon arriving in the village of Richmond. and there he was met by Thomas Dawson, Esq., Manly C. Perry, Justice of little rolling, which yields abundantly of the Peace, A. W. Stewart, Town Clerk, and C. L. Chandler, M. D., Health Officer. Buggies had been provided for the oceasion, and we at once proceeded to the farm of Mr. George Johnson, a short distance from the village, who owned two mares suspected of having the glanders. ber the friendly visit we had with O. L. These animals had been isolated some we look at the forest of fruit trees lowing symptoms: slight semi-fluid disthat purpose, we regret for the owner's maxillary glands, the left one larger than sett and Baldwin varieties to half fill the mal was in good condition, so frequently

the first, presented glanders in its worst form, copious discharge from thenostrils, sub-maxillary glands indurated, extensive ulceration of the schniderian membrane, eyes gummy, respiration labored, indicating great destruction of lung tissue, walked with a staggering gait, indicating the near approach of dissolution. The owner made no objection to their destruction, and the order was complied with. A gentleman in the village whose name we did not learn had previously diagnosed the disease correctly.

Oil Meal for Feeding Cattle.

YPSILANTI, Oct. 4th, 1883.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like to know through the FARM ER your views on feeding oil meal to steers that are being fed for market; would you advise its use before the oil is extracted or after. I have fed the meal containing the oil to horses in the spring with marked success, feeding about one teaspoonful each day. I have a brown gelding well along in years, that will rub himself till the hair is off, and at times till it makes a raw sore; I have doctored him for his blood and for lice with no effect. He is thin and eats well. Please give me a

Answer .- Oil cake or oil meal, until recent improvements in the extraction of the oil from flax seed, was much employ ed for feeding with satisfactory results. This cake is the residue of the crushed seeds which yield by compression about one-fourth their weight in pure linseed oil; the remainder, or linseed cake, was extensively fed either in the cake broken up, or ground into meal. The fattening principle of these seeds is due to the large proportion of mucilage and other nutritive principles. One thousand parts of oil cake, according to Davy, contain 150 parts of nutritive matter. Myer found in them fixed oil, wax, resin, extractive tannin, gum, azotized mucilage, starch, gluten, and various salts. The small quantity of oil in cake meal, when mixed with the food for cattle acts as a gentle laxative, keeping the digestive apparatus in good working order. Linseed oil, in proper quantity, is a purgative for both cattle and sheep. "No food," says Mr. Hillyard, "can be given to stall-feeding beasts that will fatten them so soon or so well as linseed oil cake. Beasts that have been fed with it do not, after a long drift to market, lose their firmness of handling, as those do fed without either cake or linseed." Oil cake at the present time is rarely to be found. As a substitute the ground seeds, or Lini farina, fed in smaller quantity, will give satisfactory results. Your description in reference to your gelding is not satisfactory. We are inclined to believe the trouble to be either surfeit or mange. In either case the application of Evinco Liniment will allay the itching, and if mange, will cure the disease. If you have chickens roosting in your barn, remove them.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 2,692 bbls, against 3,149 blds. last week, and 3,953 bbls for the corresponding week in 1882. Shipments, 4,759 bbls. The week opens with a quiet market but prices fully sustained. Trading is mostly confined to the local demand, and the better grades are the firmest. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

gaining slowly. All the changes noted since our last issue have been toward better rates, but the advance is light. The fact is even the "bears' know wheat should be higher, and that only surrounding circumstances keep it down. These barriers to better prices must give way later in the season, but the advance may not reach the expectations of a great many. The market yesterday closed active and strong. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white,\$1 04%: No. 2 white, 961/4c: No. 2 red. \$1 04. In futures there was also a bettter feeling, and closing rates on the various deals were as follows: Nevember, \$1 04%; December, \$1 05%; January, \$1 08.

Corn .- Yesterday the market was better, and No. 2 sold at 51c per bu, high mixed at 521/4c and rejected at 50c.

Oats .- Quiet and steady, at 301/2c per bu for No. 2 mixed, 321/c for No. 2 white. Barley .- Good to choice State could be placed at \$1 50@1 70 per cental, and low to medium grades at \$1 25@1 40. Canadian is quoted at \$1 70@1 73

per cental. Rye.-Receipts light, and quotations range

from 55@60c per bu for No. 2. Feed .- Scarce and in demand. Bran is worth \$13 50, coarse middlings \$15 50, and fine do \$18@19. Oatmeal .- Demand good, and prices steady Fine Ohio and Illinois selling at \$6, other kinds at

Corn Meal.-Firm and steady at \$22@24 per Apples.-Market quiet, with a wide range in

prices owing to disparity in quality of offerings. Good to choice lots are readily disposed of at \$2 75 @3 00 per bbl, and extra quality at \$3 25. Both demands and receipts are light. Beans .- Receipts and stocks are light and

prices well sustained at \$2 90@3 for city picked beans; unpicked are wanted at \$2@2 40. Butter-Receipts of choice light and market firm at 22@23c for late made. Creamery is selling at 26@28c. Low grades neglected and prices nominal at a range of 16@18c for something that conumers can eat, and 8@12c for wagon grease. Cheese.-Market steady. Full cream State are noted at 14%@15c B D, and second quality at

1316@14c. Choice New York brands sell at 15c. tocks and receipts are light. Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 30c 7 1 Eggs .- Supply light and market firm at 23@24c

per doz: limed, 21@22c Dried Apples .- But few offering, and tho southern, which are quoted at 71/2071/c P D. Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@:1; on

dock, \$11@12. Honey.-Quiet. New comb is offered at 18@ 20c. and pure strained at 15c. Hops .- Market very quiet. Receivers are of

fering 20@23c % ib, according to quality, for State New York choice are quoted at 25@20c. Seeds.-Clover is armer. Cash seed is selling at \$530. November and December deliveries are quoted at \$5 40. Timothy is in better demand at

Potatoes-The market is dull and overstocked carloads are pushed at 45c and even at 40c. Sacked lots are offered at 50@55c; offerings are chiefly of Burbanks and Early Rose.

Hickory Nuts .- In good supply at \$1 50 for shell-barks and at \$1 15@1 25 for large nuts. Maple Sugar.-Quiet at 11@12c; syrup, 80@

90c per gallon. Onions.-In fair demand and good supply a \$2 25 per bbl. Fruit.-Grapes in light supply at 7c for

Concords, and 9@10c for Delawares and Catawbas. Pears are in good supply and selling at \$5@6 pe bbl, with fancy lots now and then bringing \$700 . California, \$3 25@3 50 per box. Cranb are firm at \$4@4 25 per bn. crate, or \$12@13 00 pe The crop is a light one, especially in

Poultry.-Offerings of dressed poultry are

light, and sell readily at 9@10c for chickens, and 12%@14c for turkeys. Provisions.-There is a good demand for all kinds of pork products. Family and clear mess pork are a little lower, as is also lard; smoked neats unchanged. Mess beef is lower, and dried beef is very firm. Tallow unchanged. Quota-

tions in this market are as follows:

Hay.-The following is a record of the sales the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday.—30 loads: eight at \$10; four at \$13, \$12
and \$9; three at \$13 and \$11; two at \$11 50 and \$8.

Tuesday.—49 loads: eleven at \$10; ten at \$12; four
at \$13, \$10 50, and \$9; three at \$14, \$12 50 and \$81;
two at \$11 50 and \$8; one at \$12 75, \$9 50 and \$875.

Wednesday.—41 loads: eight at \$10; seven at \$13
and \$9; five at \$11; three at \$12, \$8 and \$7; one at
\$14, \$13 50, \$12 50, \$10 50 and \$9 50.

Thursday.—24 loads: six at \$12; four at \$13;
three at \$10 50 and \$0; one at \$14, \$13 25, \$11 50,
\$11, \$9 50, \$850, \$7 25.

Friday.—22 loads: five at \$11; three at \$13, \$10 50
and \$8; two at \$14 and \$12; one at \$13 50, \$11 50,
\$9 and \$7. \$9 and \$7.

Saturday.—34 loads: eight at \$13; six at \$12; four at \$10; three at \$14 and \$11; two at \$13 50, \$9 50, \$9 and \$7; one at \$11 50 and \$8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

At the Michigan Central Vards.

The following were the			
	No.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ann Arbor		320	127
Battle Creek	• • • • •	104	121
Brighton			123
Charlotta		216	
Charlotte	75	***	76
Clyde Chales		39	22
Chelsea			97
Concord			108
	20		121
Columbiaville	21		19
Dexter		363	82
D., G. & M. R	45	58	259
Eagle		42	126
Eaton Rapids			76
Fowerville	39	98	85
Fenwick		98	
Grand Ledge	51	143	137
Howell	67	52	418
Homer		103	67
Highland	7	69	38
Jones		00	161
Lapeer	26		19
Lansing	9	55	
Metamora	48 .		19
Meson	40 .	189	
Mason	23	151	36
Marshall	30	61	12
Plymouth		. 81	62
Portland	64	44	240
Saline			70
Salem			67
Webberville	25	22	28
Weston	36	42	74
Williamston		101	
Wixom		40	42
Ypsilanti			73
Drove in,	25		
Total	. 610	2,599	2,914
CATTI		.,	.,
CATTI	d.Eig		

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these vards umbered 610 head, against 410 last week. There was a fair supply of western cattle, but not so many as we have had for a number of weeks past. The market ruled fairly active, and prices taking the quality into consideration were fully stronger than those of last week. There were no good cat tle offered, the receipts consisting almost entirely of stockers and thin butchers' stock. The follo ing were the closing

man sold Duff & Regan 4 thin cows av 1,125 Hyman soid Dan & Argan Ibs at \$3 40. C Roe sold McGee a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 714 lbs at \$3 20. Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 33 mixed westerns av 748 lbs at \$3 35, and 10 av 1,030 lbs at

\$3.
Flieschman sold Fitzpatrick 19 mixed westerns av 732 lbs at \$3 70, less \$5 on the lot, and 12 to Mo av 732 be at \$3 70, less \$5 on the lot, and 12 to Mc Gee av 562 bbs at \$3 25. Webb sold Wreford & Beck 28 mixed westerns av 973 lbs at \$3 85. Oberhoff sold Becker 6 fair butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$3 90. Tucker sold John Robinson 26 western heifers av 9.8 lbs at \$4, and 26 av 891 lbs at \$3 70. Flieschman sold McIntire 25 mixed westerns av 882 lbs at \$3 85. Cheeseman sold Burt. Spencer 10 fair butchers'

a sold Burt Spencer 10 fair butchers' Cheeseman sold Burt Spencer 10 Inir Dutchers steers av 920 lbs at \$3 75.

Beach sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3 45.

Ramsey sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 20.

Cheeseman sold Kammon a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 705 lbs at \$2 75.

Mandlin sold Drake 13 stockers av 684 lbs at \$2 20.

Mandain sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers av 1,133 lbs at \$4 15, and 4 bulls to McGee av 1,225 lbs at \$3.

Ramsey sold Fitzpatrick 9 bulls av 862 lbs at \$6. Stead sold John Rebinson 2 fair butchers' cows av 1,020 lbs at \$3 60.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,599, against 8,035 last week. There was an active demand for sheep, and the decline in the eastern markets of ast week did not effect the market here. Prices averaged about the same as last week. The principal demand is for sheep for feeders and hose coming in are just about what is wanted.

C Roe sold John Downs 104 av 83 lbs at \$4 10.
Stabler sold John Downs 97 av 91 lbs at \$4 10.
Stabler sold John Downs 44 av 101 lbs at \$4.
Patten sold John Downs 39 av 96 lbs at \$4.
Burlingame sold John Downs 85 av 90 lbs at \$4. Hand Sold John Downs 99 av 69 lbs at \$3 50. Sutton sold John Downs 88 av 81 lbs at \$4 10. Sutton sold John Downs 88 av 81 lbs at \$4 10. Switzer & Ackley sold John Downs 52 av 6

C Roe sold Wreford & Beck 100 av 78 lbs a 3 15.

Rupert sold John Downs 72 av 87 lbs at \$4.

Plotts sold Wreford & Beck 43 av 60 lbs at \$3.

Price sold John Downs 55 av 88 lbs at \$3.0.

Wells sold John Downs 103 av 89 lbs at \$3 80.

Silsby sold John Downs 108 av 92 lbs at \$4 12½.

Patton sold John Downs 30 av 86 lbs at \$4.

Rarnam sold John Downs 70, part lambs, av 74 bs at \$4.0.

Rafnam sold John Downs 70, part lambs, av lbs at \$4 10. Sly sold John Robinson 81 av 78 lbs at \$3. Tinkham sold John Downs 43 av 83 lbs at \$3.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,914, against ,059 last week. The hog market opened up on Friday at about last week's rates, and those who old early were in luck. Later in the day prices began to decline, and at the opening on saturday prices were fully 40 to 50 cents lower than the opening rates on Friday. The marke broughout the day was demoralized, and at noon buyers did not appear to care about taking hold at any price. A good share of the receipts went east in first hands, and the prospects there are not any more encouraging than here. This week romises to be a bad one for the boys.

Thayer sold John Rauss 109 av 228 lbs at \$4 85. Wells sold Drake 68 av 221 lbs at \$4 65. Sileby sold Drake 25 av 212 lbs at \$4 75. Brown & Spencer sold Drake 73 av 223 lbs at

How the Space of the State of t 4 35.

Rupert sold Webb Bros 45 av 176 lbs at \$4 20.

Merritt sold Bigley 62 av 199 lbs at \$4 50.

O'Hara sold Drake 70 av 222 lbs at \$4 55.

Lathrop sold Roe & Phillips 38 av 176 lbs at \$4 55.

4 35.

Beach sold Webb Bros 82 av 138 lbs at \$4.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 14 av 160 lbs at \$4. 15.

Plotts sold C Roe 76 av 174 lbs at \$4. 25.

Hogan sold Webb Bros 15 av 194 lbs at \$4. 25.

Bennett sold Webb Bros 77 av 183 lbs at \$4. 25.

Patton sold Webb Bros 20 av 203 lbs at \$4. 65.

Patton sold Webb Bros 20 av 203 lbs at \$4. 65.

King's Yards. Monday, Oct. 29, 1888. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 394 head of cattle on sale, mostly of poor quality. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the market showed considerable activity at prices about the same as those ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Clark sold Drake 13 stockers av 764 lbs at \$3 60 McHugh sold Drake 4 stockers av 740 lbs a 3 50. Merithew sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers as a sold Knoch 3 fair butchers' steers av

997 lbs at \$4.

McFarlan sold Knoch 3 fair butchers' steers av 900 lbs at \$4.

Purdy Bros sold Houghton a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 722 lbs at \$3 40.

Kalaher sold Drake 5 stockers av 724 lbs at \$3 40.

Purdy Bros sold Hersch 9 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 772 lbs at \$3 75.

Ramsey sold Freeman 3 bulls av 876 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold Kammon 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,075 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold Kammon 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,075 lbs at \$3.

Kalaher sold Heutter 4 fair butchers' steers av 972 lbs at \$4, and 3 thin heifers to Herppich av 790 lbs at \$4.

Wietzel sold Genther a good butchers' heifer weighing 920 lbs at \$4 20.

Oberhoff sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers av 900 lbs at \$4 20.

Smith sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 650 lbs at \$3.

Clark sold Feldman a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 675 lbs at \$3.

Clark sold Feldman a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 675 lbs at \$3.

Green sold Drake 4 stockers av 845 lbs at \$3.50.

Ramsey sold Drake 4 stockers av 740 lbs at \$3.50.

Ramsey sold Drake 4 stockers av 740 lbs at \$3.50 and 2 good butchers steers to Knoch av 1,150 lbs at \$4.15.

McFarlan sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 681 lbs at \$2.75.

Merithew sold Broughton a mixed lot of 8 head

coarse butchers' stock av 581 lbs at \$275.
Merithew sold Broughton a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$3 50, and 10 head of coarse av 539 lbs at \$3. Kalaher sold Meyers 3 thin butchers' heifers av 666 lbs at \$3.25. 66 lbs at \$3 25. McHugh sold John Duff 5 thin cows av 1,074 lbs

Acting soid 30in Bull 5 till cows av 1,0/4 los at \$3.25.

Murray sold Beckendorf 4 fair butchers' steers av 975 lbs at \$3.75.

Patton sold Brant 3 bulls av 880 lbs at \$2.75.

Jenny sold Kelly a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 527 lbs at \$2.70, and 4 bulls av 795 lbs at \$2.55.

Purdy Bros sold Voigt a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 725 lbs at \$3.50.

Patton sold Marshick a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 751 lbs at \$3.50.

McFarlan sold Broughton a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 772 lbs at \$3.25.

SHEEP.
Wietzel sold Morey 103 av 95 lbs at \$3 50.
Smith sold Morey 26 av 98 lbs at \$3 50.
McFarlan sold Morey 58 av 87 lbs at \$3 40.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 9,092, against 9,799 the pre vious week. The market opened slow Monday for common grades and at noon prices ranged from 20 to 30 cents per hundred lower than those of the previous week on this class of cattle, while fair to good shippers declined 10@15 cents There was an active demand for steers suitable for export, and all of these were taken at full for mer quotations. Steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs sold at \$6@6 30, good choice shippers of 1,200@1,300 lbs at \$5@5 80, with several lots of 1,175@1,225 lbs at \$4 40@4 70. The supply of coarse and common cattle was very large and slow of sale. Tuesday's market was without any particular change, and the bulk of the receipts were sold. On Wednesday there were no good cattle on sale, although fully 20 loads could have been disposed of. Common cattle ruled dull and unchanged, and the market closed with a number Of Michigan cattle 47 steers av 1,068 lbs sold at \$4 55; 21 do av 963 lbs at \$4 30; 29 cows and heifers av 974 lbs at \$4 55; 18 do av 974 lbs at \$425; 23 do av 1,040 lbs at \$4 10; 24 do av 896 lbs at

\$4 15; 24 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3 65. The follow ing were the closing QUOTATIONS

sincer.—Receipts, 3000, against 24,400 the previous week. The offerings of sheep and lambs were liberal on Monday. The market ruled dull with no demand from shippers. Lambs were 15 @25 cents lower than at the close of the previous week. On Tuesday shippers took hold to some extent and the feeling was better. The receipts on Wednesday were the largest of the season. extent and the feeling was better. The receipts on Wednesday were the largest of the season, and after putting some in the hog pens, 25 loads had to be sent over to the Erie Yards. The market ruled active, but prices averaged 40 to 50 cents per handred lower than at the opening on Monday. At the close common to fair 75 280 lbs sheep sold at \$3 15@3 65; fair to good, 80@90 lb, \$3 50@4; 90 to 100 lb, \$3 90@4 25; 100 to 120 lb, \$4 25@4 75; western lambs common to extra, \$4 25@5. We note sales of 59 Michigan sheep av 90 lbs at \$3 75; 200 av 86 lbs at \$3 65; 319 av 96 lbs at \$4 30; 101 av 83 lbs at \$4 05; 162 av 90 lbs at \$4 30; 101 av 83 lbs at \$4 50; 162 av 90 lbs at \$4 30; 103 av 89 lbs at \$4 77½; 140 av 86 lbs at \$4 5; 190 av 89 lbs at \$4 77½; 144 lambs av 58 lbs at \$4 10; 299 av 89 lbs at \$4 77½; 144 lambs av 58 lbs at \$4 30; 299 av 89 lbs at \$4 77½; 144 lambs av 58 lbs at \$4 30; 299 av 89 lbs at \$5 25@5 50; fair to good do, \$4 90@5 50; medium grades fair to choice, \$5 30@5 50; good to extra heavy, \$5 40@5 50; pigs, common to choice, \$3 50 @4 25; skips and culis, \$4@4 25. TAKE NOTICE.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 48.019 against 52.192 last week. Shipments, 20,349. The market opened up on Monday with 8,000 cattle on sale. The deman d was active for all grades of shipping cattle, and prices ruled stronger by a 5@10 cents per hundred, There was also a firm feeling for common and medium cattle. Nothing extra was offered, the best selling at \$6 6214. There was a fair supply, good to choice steers that sold at \$6@6 50, but the bulk went at \$4 40@5 50. The supply of butchers' cattle was moderate and sold at \$2 50@4, for poor to good. There was no material change in the eattle market up to Saturday, when prices weakened, and sales were made at a slight decline The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

steers. 200 62 50

Veals—Per 100 lbs. 3 75 67 25

Hoes.—Receipts, 181,471, against 94,951 last

week. Shipments 33,211. The hog trade opened
active on Monday with a firm feeling. There
were only 12,000 on sale and both packers and
shippers brought freely. Poor to prime light sold
at \$4 75@525; inferior to extra heavy, \$4 35@5 15;
skips and culls, \$3@4. The market continued
steady up to Wednesday, when there was a slacking off in the demand, and prices ruled 5@10 cents
lower. Thursday showed no change, but Friday
there was a bad break, and a decline of 10@15
cents, followed on Saturday by another drop of
10@15 cents. At the close on Saturday the hog
trade was demoralized and several thousand were
carried over. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 40@
490; inferior to extra heavy, \$4 05@4 85; skips
and culls, \$3@4.

Live Stock at Buffalo. The Buffalo Mercantile Review has the follow

ing items in regard to the live stock market at

that point:

The receipts of common cattle of all kinds, light, thin steers, etc., were very heavy this week, in fact the great bulk of the supply was composed of this common staff and it is surprising that so much of it could be disposed of, all of which goes so show that good cattle are scarce and butchers in such cases have to take what they can get.

The sheep trade was again demoralized at the opening of the week by a liberal supply and bad reports from New York. The supply was almost all common and but few fine wools among them, and as the majority of state feeders will only buy fine wools and after these were taken, the demand from this source was done with.

Common thin light grassy pigs are not wanted here at any price. There has been a liberal supply of this class of stock on sale this week that could hardly be given away. Pigs are selling poorly at the best and these common lots are only sure to bring disaster on the shipper.

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ENULLION AMMOGLIMENT I
song, etc., ever offered for snything like
old or young. Our New Budget con
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The Mystic Oracle.
Guide to Flirtation.
10 New Evening Games.
1 Set Colored Chromo Cards.
Set of "Hold to Light Cards."
20 Star Puzzle.
21 Star Puzzle.
5 Beautiful Face Pictures.
Language of Jewels and Flowe ed of young. Our New Budget contains the following:
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The Mysic Oracle.
Guide to Filtration.
10 New Kvening Games.
11 Popular Songs with Music.
13 New Tricks in Magic.
13 New Tricks in Magic.
14 Chinese Hick Puzzle.
15 Heautiful Face Pictures.
16 Houring Conservation Pictures.
18 New Tricks in Magic.
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11 Chinese Hick Puzzle.
12 Ways to Get Rich.
13 Puzzle.
15 Heautiful Face Pictures.
16 Great \$5.00 Prize Puzzle.
16 Great \$5.00 Prize Puzzle.
18 New Tricks in Magic.
19 Tricks in Magic.
11 Chinese Hick Puzzle.
10 Selections for Autograph Albums.
11 Popular Songs with Music.
13 New Tricks in Magic.
15 Ack of Fun and Comic Cards.
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11 Chinese Hick Puzzle.
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18 New Tricks in Magic.
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question, and with greater ease to both horse and man at that.

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Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 154
Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and
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Chicago Trains	Leave. going west	Arrive. from west.
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June 25th, 1883. Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot, Detroit time, as follows: Trains Leave— Trains Leave—
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Mail at 11:06 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven and Milwaukee. Haven and Milwaukee.

Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 p. m.

Night Express at 10:20 p. m. for Grand Rapidsand Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.

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Through Mail at 5:20 p. m.

Detroit Express at 12:15 p. m.

Night Express at 8:30 a. m.

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In pursuance of a license granted to the undergrained by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, in the matter of the state of 1 aniel Griffin, deceased, I shall on the 12th day of December, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, sell at public vendue in iront of the premises, all the interest of said deceased in lot three (3) of D. Griffin's subdivision of lot eight (8) of Wesson's section of the Labrose & Baker farms, north of the Grand R.ver road, city of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan.

For information apply to the undersigned, or to his attorneys, Atkinson & Atkinson, 90 Seits Bulldings, Detroit, Michigan.

dia Timothy O'Connor,
Administrator estate Daniel Griffin, deceased.

Administrator estate Daniel

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